



**PARENTAL NARCISSISM AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ADOLESCENT  
CHARACTER'S INFERIORITY IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL *PAPER TOWNS***

**COVER**

a final project  
submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra  
in English

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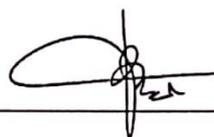
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## DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Julia Irawan Putri hereby declare that this final project entitled *Parental Narcissism and Its Impact on The Adolescent Character's Inferiority in John Green's Novel Paper Towns* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutes. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the references.

Semarang, August 3, 2020



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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

“Find a way, or make one.”

—Julia Irawan P

*This final project is dedicated to:*

*My beloved self, Julia Irawan*

*My dear all family members at home*

*All my dear friends everywhere who make this possible*

*Lastly, my supportive partner, Jihane*

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Lastly, this final project is what I can present to readers and I hope this final project will be useful and become the reference for those who were concerned in the same study in the future.

Semarang, August 3, 2020



Julia Irawan P

## ABSTRACT

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This study discusses how parental narcissism and its impact on the adolescent character's inferiority which reflected by the work itself. This study aims at describing the results of parental neglect as the style of parenting in John Green's novel *Paper Towns*. This study uses the qualitative analysis that focuses on the word or explanatory reasoning. The data were collected by reading, identifying, interpreting and inventorying by using the parenting styles theory proposed by Baumrind and Adler's personality theory: Individual Psychology to identify the validity of influence and evidence resulted by parental overprotectiveness. The result of this study were the classification of the affected aspects such as; physical, educational, and emotional based on the type of parenting style found in the novel. It results the description of parental overprotectiveness in the novel as the parenting style that is inversely proportional. Then, last finding is the connection between the affected aspects caused by parental overprotectiveness with the development of inferiority within the child in tackling and coping with the continuity of his developed inferiority. Eventually, the development of child's inferiority resulted in several behaviors as the impact of parental overprotectiveness. To sum up, the result of this study proves that the child of neglected parents is more likely to have problems which varied from behavioral problem, emotional problem, social problem, mental problem, physical problem and skill developmental problem.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER .....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY .....	iii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION .....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES .....	ix
LIST OF FIGURES .....	x
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	xi
1 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing The Topic .....	4
1.3 Statement of the Problems.....	6
1.4 The Purpose of The Study .....	6
1.5 Significance of The Study .....	7
1.6 Outline of The Study .....	8
2 CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....	9
2.1 Review of the Previous Studies.....	9
2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies.....	26
2.3 Theoretical Framework of the Study .....	46
3 CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES .....	50
3.1 Research Method .....	50
3.2 Research Design .....	50
3.3 Object of The Study .....	51
3.4 Type of Data.....	51
3.5 Instruments for Collecting Data .....	51
3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data.....	52
3.7 Procedures of Analyzing Data.....	54

4 CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS .....	55
4.1 The Type of Parental Narcissism Toward Quentin .....	55
4.2 The Impacts of Parental Narcissism on Quentin’s Inferiority .....	70
5 CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....	96
5.1 Conclusion .....	96
5.2 Suggestion .....	97
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	98
APPENDIX 1 .....	102
APPENDIX 2 .....	104
APPENDIX 3A .....	106
APPENDIX 3B .....	114
APPENDIX 3C .....	124

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 3.1 Overall Data Findings .....	53
Table 3.2 Types of Parental Neglect .....	53
Table 3.3 Aspect of the Parenting Effect .....	54

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Individual Psychology: <i>Two Basic Methods of Striving Toward the Final Goal</i> .....	33
Figure 2.2 <i>Diagram of Theoretical Framework</i> .....	49

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 Summary of Paper Towns .....	102
Appendix 2 Author's Biography .....	104
Appendix 3A Instrument 1 .....	106
Appendix 3B Instrument 2 .....	114
Appendix 3C Instrument 3 .....	124

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the introduction of the study. It consists of background of the study, reasons of choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, and significance of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Humans are social beings and therefore have a fundamental need to relate (Baumeister & Leary, 1995; Dunbar and Shultz, 2007; Fiske, 2018). This need is often satisfied by socially connecting to others. Thus, we are all interconnected and existing in relation to other beings. Whether it is true or not, that we are all interconnected, but it is clear enough that people need other people to have an interaction and that anything they do matters to others. The interaction between humans as each other individual in certain places and times is called, social life. It is also undeniable that interactions between individuals are able to bring up some consequences as the effect of the interaction itself. The consequences arising from the interactions refer to social issues.

Social issues emerge as an endless topic of discussion. The discourse itself will continue to exist and bring up various phenomena that occur within societies. Social problems arise when certain social rules existing in a society are violated, either petty or serious violations. Therefore, in addressing the condition, social

efforts are needed to subdue these deviations, which are rooted in social understandings and arrangements that shape and constrain the public response to these problems or efforts to solve them (Becker 1973; Bosk 2005; Gusfield 1963).

Family is an essential concept in the social sciences and sociology. The family is generally regarded as a major social institution and a locus of much of a person's social activity (B. Nam, 2004). Family, in initiating the smallest form of social activity inside the house is exemplified by having a stable and constant relationship between parents and children. The relationship built between them is important for all areas of children's development, since technically parents are the ones who bring children into this world.

In that sense, parents intend to raise loving, well-adjusted, responsible, self-reliant children who will be positively contributing members of society (Mueller, 2011). The truth of the matter is that it is always easily said than done. It is an undeniable truth that everyone wants to be the best parent for their children. However, dissension between children's choice to live their life and parents' desire for what they want their children to do is an eternal topic to be discussed. Those factors above underlie the importance of parenting which arise from its role as a safeguard against difficulties and or mediator of damage.

It is natural that adults seek love and affection and so do children. If Maslow (Fauziyah, 2008) in his hierarchy of needs stated that love is an essential element to achieve a fulfilling life, a different case might happen if overindulgent amount of love was given to the children, stated Mueller (2011). Mueller (2011) addressed

that “parents love and nurture their children but excessive love and nurturing can lead to pampering.” For instance, a mother still tucked her son in whenever it is her son’s time for bed, neglecting the fact that her son is entering adult age. The interconnected treatment as in parent-children relationship is going out of the way and is considered as an act of pampering the child. In other words, the parent extends the physical service beyond what the child physically requires.

Parents have pampered children throughout the world for many centuries (Anisa, 2015). Freud, Socrates and Alfred wrote articles about variety of the challenges pampered children face in life and the struggles society faces in dealing with attitudes and expectations of the children (Mamen, 2006). Pampering can occur in any relationship where someone cares for another person (Capron, 2004). Thus, among varied cases that happened, not so little narratives are being adapted into works of literature, which range from fiction to non-fiction.

Supported by Abrams (1981:36), who says that literature as imitation, reflection, or representation of the world and human life, literature also works as a medium through words which human use to express his or her feelings and attitudes toward certain things. It has long been the magic mirror reflecting a person’s individual contact with culture and society. Kasih (2016:1) stated, “As human being, people live in a society of various personal traits in the environment.” Undoubtedly these people also have different physical characteristics-and habits. These kinds of differences are formed because of their different experience in life. Some of them may have good experiences and ~~the~~ some others may have bad ones. By learning from someone else's experience, one

can take certain values to apply in life, so that he/she can have a better life. It also makes people be more sensitive towards phenomenon around their lives.

In the midst of so many works of literature that raise some issues on pampering, I chose John Green's novel entitled *Paper Towns*. This novel tells story from the perspective of Quentin Jacobsen the protagonist and the narrator. Depicted as an eighteen years old boy who went through his adolescent pretty rough, he was faced with some difficult circumstances regarding his social life, interaction with his peers and adulthood. Born as the only son of therapist parents does not help him much at his development as such in making decisions. Instead, it became another burden for him, for he needs to maintain the image of therapists' child.

The theory used in this study is Adlerian Psychological Theory. The theory deals with individuals work to overcome feelings of inferiority and to act in ways that benefit the social interest with others and coping with life. For a deeper analysis, this study also considers another developed theory in relation with Adlerian as the supportive of the data.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing The Topic**

In this study, I choose character and characterization analysis which is one of so many elements that build a work of literature. The character analysis is not a new topic, particularly in this study I analyze *Paper Town* novel by John Green with main character named Quentin as the material object. The reason underlying on using this novel as the object of the study since there are still not many studies are

found using this novel as the object of the study. As it appears that the last research made use of this novel as an object analysis was conducted in 2018 by Raden Indra Sukmana from Universitas Diponegoro entitled *Book Review of Paper Towns Written by John Green* and no new research was found on *Paper Towns* in the following years until this research is finally written. The significance of this new-found research is as the improvement of the previous ones as this research examines on different approach and concerns on different issues.

This research examines the object of the study by using psychological approach by Alfred Adler Individual Psychology which makes it obsolescent. The reason that supports the approach being proposed is because Individual Psychology by Adler relied on a common-sense approach to explain why people behave as they do and how people can best go about changing their behavior to live more flourishing lives. As the common study might propose the usual psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud which known by the way he reduced all motivation to sex and aggression, whereas Adler saw people as being motivated mostly by social influences and by their striving for success. This reasoning of mine is supported by comparative study conducted by Shafa A. Yunus from Nasarawa State University entitled *Theoretical Analysis of Adlerian and Freudian School of Thought on Human Psychological Functioning and Behavior* in 2014.

The concern that I propose in this study is, pampered & neglected children. Along with that, I started to wonder if it is actually necessary for parents to pamper their children and for children to go through that phase of maltreatment. Since many outcomes resulted from inadequate parenting styles are varied mostly

in bad terms, my curiosity is growing up if there is any parenting method or style which could minimize or even banish the pampering time during raising the children. The concern that I put forward in this study also supported by Deborah Kay Mueller in 2011 entitled *Pampered Children and the Impact of Parenting Styles*. In short, it interests me to know whether certain parenting styles really put an impact on the psychology and behavior of the children being raised.

### **1.3 Statement of the Problems**

From the explanations above, there are several questions in this study:

1. What narcissistic parenting do parents show toward their child as described in *Paper Towns*?
2. How does the narcissistic parenting cause inferiority of the main character?

### **1.4 The Purpose of The Study**

Based on the research problems, the purpose of this study is:

1. To analyze the characters' narcissistic parenting toward their child in *Paper Towns*.
2. To analyze the impacts of the narcissistic parenting on the adolescent character.

### 1.5 Significance of The Study

This study has been conducted to present some neglectful acts categorized in some aspects, as well as the effects resulted from narcissistic parents. For those aims, this study is expected to give several benefits.

For me as the researcher, this study has been conducted as a fulfillment to obtain the bachelor degree in English Literature. Personally, this study is expected to enrich the knowledge about adolescent psychology in relation with the development of parents-children relationship and its influence on literature. Furthermore, this study can be one of the references to see better understanding of the related topic.

For the readers, this study can contribute some information about the analysis of Quentin's character in the novel *Paper Towns* written by John Green, as well as the correlation with the pampered child lifestyle analysis produced by using psychological analysis. It can also provide a model of study by using psychoanalytic theory especially on the Adlerian Psychological Theory on the pampered children lifestyle.

For the university, especially English Department students, this study can be a reference for the next studies regarding the same analysis of character, approach and theory. In addition, this study is presenting another different perspective on such a theory, which can contribute to the field of English Department to enrich the knowledge of other students who are interested in the same topic.

## **1.6 Outline of The Study**

To present the research report easily, the outline of this final project is organized as follows.

Chapter one provides introduction which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

Chapter two presents review of related literature. It discusses the review of previous studies, theoretical background and framework of the present study.

Chapter three presents the research methodology. It deals with research design, object of the study, type of data, role of the researcher, procedures of obtaining data and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter four is the result of analysis. This chapter provides overall analysis which lead the readers to the findings.

Chapter five is the last chapter. It presents conclusion and suggestion which are relevant to the topic.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter consists of three sections. The first is a review of previous studies about the analysis of previous studies with a similar topic. The second is a review of theoretical studies about the general concept of theories and data that is used in this study. The last section is the theoretical framework of this study.

#### **2.1 Review of the Previous Studies**

This research is arranged based on several previous studies. This study takes some references in order to have further analysis on narcissistic parenting.

Firstly, the study written by (Setyabudi, 2019) entitled *Narcissistic Traits Portrayed in The Character of Ravenna in Snow White and The Huntsman*. This study analyzed intrinsic and extrinsic aspects to show Ravenna's characteristic traits as portrayed in the film which contains; theme, character, setting, conflict and cinematography. Sam Vaknin concept of narcissism is used to get further analyses of intrinsic aspects which prove that the character of Ravenna has the narcissistic traits.

In the article (Garcia & Serra, 2019) entitled *Raising Children with Poor School Performance: Parenting Styles and Short- and Long-Term Consequences for Adolescent and Adult Development* which analyzed parenting styles, they focused on how parenting styles during adolescence work in the course of adult

development. While this study analyzed the issue with a random community sample of adolescents, this study analysed the psychological development of fictional character as the object study.

Further study by (Winner, 2019) entitled *Over-parenting and Young Adult Narcissism: Psychological Control and Interpersonal Dependency as Mediators* included two plausible mechanisms range from the parenting behavior of psychological control and the increased interpersonal dependency of the child. This study resulted in both mechanisms mentioned as sequential mediator in relationship between over parenting and young adult narcissistic traits, since greater levels of parental psychological control and greater levels of interpersonal dependency are mediating greater levels of over parenting among young adult children in predicting narcissistic traits.

Next, a study written by (Derry, 2018) entitled *An Examination of Grandiose and Vulnerable Narcissism in Adults, Adolescents, and Children*. This study clarified the existing narcissism nomenclature by furthering the understanding of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism existing across the lifespan, and the measurement and characteristics of narcissism prior to adulthood. This research contributes to a discussion on parenting styles and child temperaments to narcissism.

Another study (Zalk, 2018) entitled *Mothers' and Fathers' Worry and Over-Control: One Step Closer to Understanding Early Adolescent Social Anxiety* illustrate how mothers and fathers might differ in their behaviors and concerns

regarding their child's social anxiety and feelings of overcontrol. As this study investigated the links between parental worry, parental over-control and adolescent social anxiety, my study analysed in what extent parents' worry could actually help the child psychology development.

Further study (Naula, 2018) from Ugandan Christian University, had done research on schools bullying in two selected novels: Gorette Kyomuhendo's *The First Daughter* (1996) and Mary Karoro Okurut's *The Invisible Weevil* (1998). This study addressed that the vices that education transmits to the learners depending on the socio-cultural and political context, and one of them is the bullying of fellow students. Their research resulted in traditional Ugandan education was characterised by close social, ethical, collective orientation and ensured progressive character development of the child which put bullying in more clear position as likely to have originated from the formal type of education which is more individualistic.

Another study by (Amalia, 2018) entitled *Personality of Tritagonic Figure in Novel Tentang Kamu by Tere Liye with Psychology Perspective and Its Implications on Literature Learning in Senior High School* analysed the personality types of the tritagonic character using Adler's Individual Psychology theory. Her research resulted in striving for superiority is found dominant within the tritagonic character which influenced by the environmental aspects such as social interest. As for this research will analyse deeper on how striving for superiority works and what could trigger it and effects resulted from it, especially its relation with certain parenting style.

Another study (Mayangsari, 2017) had done on novel entitled *An Analysis of Personality Disorder and Abnormal Sexual Behavior that Lead to Crime in Seduction in Death* by J. D. Robb. The aims of her thesis are to learn about the importance of a childhood surrounded by healthy environment and criteria that determine the normality of a person's personality. In their analysis, they analysed two antagonist characters and used Psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud and Sexual Disorder theory. The same goes with the study that I am about to conduct in which will analyse person's personality. The difference is that in the study that I am about to conduct, is using Alfred Adler's theory of Individual Psychology. Moreover, it will also expose why parenting styles could affect child's personality

A study from (Kenyon, 2017) entitled *Parental Narcissism: Impact on the Child and the Formation Self* concentrated on the experience of parental narcissism and the detrimental impact this trait has upon a child's natural development process and ability to form a cohesive self-concept. In the study, the results are outlined into three key areas: the narcissistically afflicted parent and an analysis of how parental narcissism behavior is expressed; the narcissistically afflicted child and an analysis of how parental narcissism behavior is received and the road to recovery and an analysis of how the parental narcissism as dysfunctional behavior might be understood, processed and reframed.

Further study relating with parenting issue (Santos, 2017) entitled *Exposure to Parenting by Lying in Childhood: Associations with Negative Outcomes in Adulthood* was also conducted. This study addressed that the practice of parenting by lying entails lying to manipulate children's emotional states and behavior. This

study also become the first study that suggest parenting by lying during childhood may be associated with negative moral and social outcomes in their life. Meanwhile, my study investigated deeper the behavior of parents in parenting the child, here is the character of the object study and the impact of their parenting regarding the behavior and the nature response in interacting with society.

Further study (Prabha, 2016) entitled *Child Abuse in Toni Morrison's Fiction*. This study brief the definition of child abuse and four main types of child maltreatment, namely; neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. As analyzing the child abuses in Morrison's novel and the way it affects the community, it is found that child abuse causes more trauma to the self and could result in complete ruin of one's mind. The categorization of child abuse by Morrison's mothers and discussion of the abusive behavior of the mothers who are factual murderers of 'self' were also made in this analysis. The presentation of the effects of such abuse in the lives of the victims and as well as others around them was also delivered through this study.

Hereinafter, another study (Davids, 2016) entitled *Decision Making Styles: A Systematic Review of Their Associations with Parenting* addressed as in decision making is a task that individuals face on a daily basis, the processes involved in the making are defined as decision making styles, which can be either adaptive or maladaptive. This study presume those two tendencies are often thought to be associated with parenting. As in maladaptive decision making style is considered the most prevalent and often associated with detrimental outcomes

for children and adolescents' development. In addition, my study highlighted the decision making style as an impact of certain parenting style.

Still in the same year, a study focused in *Paper Towns* novel (Ratnaningtyas, 2016) was being conducted, a student from Sanata Dharma University in her work entitled *The True Meaning of Margo Roth Spiegelman's Big Decision to Leave The Town as Seen in John Green's Paper Towns*. A study conducted by Kasih Ratnaningtyas reveals about Margo's description. Begin with her characteristic such as; introvert, smart, fearless, risk-taking and stereotypical. Then, continued to her true meaning of Margo's decision leaving the town is that she tries to cover up her bad feeling and escaping from her inner problems. As for this study I will take a deeper focus on the male main character Quentin.

Study on *Paper Towns* still continued by (Rahayu, 2016) a student from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *Margo Roth Spiegelman's Self-Disclosure in John Green's Paper Towns*. Her first finding focuses on the characteristic of Margo Roth Spiegelman that she is adorable, intelligent, independent and ambitious. The characteristic Margo has, shows her self-disclosure and the great affection she has which not so many people know about that, even the close ones. As mentioned above, there was no research focusing on the topic of character psychology as pampered children caused by neglectful parenting portrayed on *Paper Towns*.

Another study was conducted by (Dentate; Verrasto; Petruccelli; Diotaiuti; Cappelli; Martini, 2015) entitled *Relationship between Parental Narcissism and*

*Children's Mental Vulnerability: Mediation Role of Rearing Style.* This study investigates theoretically and empirically the relationships among parental narcissism, affectionless control rearing style and mental vulnerability of the young adult children. This also proves that the relation between parental narcissism and children's depression and anxiety is significant by assessing Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI).

The study written by (Aras, 2015) entitled *Personality and Individual Differences: Literature in Psychology-Psychology in Literature.* This study discussed the strong correlation between literature and psychology for their connection in dealing with human beings and their reactions, miseries, and their individual and social concerns by means of different concepts, methods and approaches. This study helps this research to find the most suitable theory of Psychology to analyze the data dealing with parental neglect issues from psychological perspective.

There is also an analysis entitled *The Effect of The Main Characters' Anxiety Towards Their Existence in The Community as Found in The Katherine Mansfield's Short Stories* on main character was conducted (Tami, 2015). She analysed the main characters of Katherine Mansfield short stories collection entitled *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of The Late Colonel*, with focusing on the defense mechanisms the main characters used in both short stories to cope with their own anxiety. She concluded that anxiety could occur in many people with random conditions; not only to those who lack of affection but also to those who

get too much affection. As in the short stories she analysed, she addressed that the main characters' behavior in both short stories were influenced by the anxiety they had, which she named it as their defense mechanism to fight back the anxiety they face. Since this analysis is based on short stories, this study will be different as it will use novel which also categorized as different kind of literary works.

A study by (Krismina, 2015) entitled "*Perkembangan Psikologi Tokoh Utama Dalam Roman Le Desert De L'Amour Karya Francois Mauriac*" with Adler's Individual Psychology was also conducted. Based on the phenomena displayed by the novel, she aware that the psychological reality happened among characters is strong as of relationship between Maria Cross to Raymond Courrage, Raymond Courrage to his father, Paul Courrage and Maria Cross to Paul Courrage. The personality structure of Adler's theory is being illustrated by analysing the intimate relationship purpose of each figures which describe the correlation between inferiority feelings and fictional finalism. Fictional finalism as compensation for having inferiority feelings and the struggle arise as compensation for fictional finalism occur to eliminate this inferiority feelings. Same with the journal by Hajar, this thesis will also provide a reference to deeper analysis on the inferiority feelings which focus not only in the struggle to achieved superiority as a whole but also on why such a feelings of inferiority was produced within an individual.

Parenting issue also revealed in the study (Givertz & Segrin, 2014) entitled *The Association Between Overinvolved Parenting and Young Adults' Self-Efficacy, Psychological Entitlement and Family Communication*. This study

examined the association between parental behavior indicative of overinvolvement and control and young adult child self-identity, namely self-efficacy and psychological entitlement. The result showed that balanced family with open family communication and authoritative parenting style rather than authoritarian parenting, are positively associated with parents and young adults' family satisfaction. Meanwhile, parental behavior that emphasized control over the child was associated with diminished self-efficacy and exaggerated psychological entitlement in young adult children. As for my study, I analysed the relationship between parents and children, and the impact to children's psychology development rather than the satisfaction aspect.

A related study was written by (Astarini, 2013) entitled *Correlation Between Parent's Over Protective Behavior and Bullying of Elementary School's Student* has a purpose to test empirically whether there is any relationship between overprotective behavior from the parent with bullying at school SDN Bendan Ngisor Semarang. Subjects numbered 67 people were determined using the total sampling technique (study population). The results of this study are in accordance with the opinion of Yusuf (2001: 49) who said that the consequences of overprotective behavior given by parents to their children are that children will experience feelings of insecurity, aggression, and envy, easy to feel nervous, run away from reality, very depends on other people, less able to control emotions, reject responsibility, selfish, quarrelsome and often become troublemaker, so this can be one of the causes of bullying behavior because children often become troublemakers.

Another psychological study focused at analyzing literary works also founded from (Haekal, 2013) who wrote his study on Adler's Individual Psychology entitled *Striving for Superiority Shown by Aibeleen in the Movie The Help*. In Haekal's research he analyzed the scenes of the movie which illustrated each process of Aibeleen's struggle to achieve superiority. As in the study that I will conduct, the analysis will also be related to the inadequate parenting styles that produced inferiority feelings which urge the character on my analysis to strive for superiority.

Other studies related to this research in the matter of issues also applied in several studies and using the object of real life. For example in the study written by (Nurhayanti, 2013) entitled "*Tipe Pola Asuh Orang Tua yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Bullying di SMA Kabupaten Semarang*" (*Parenting Types Related to the Bullying behavior in Senior Highschool of Semarang Regency*) analyzing the connections between parenting types and bullying towards children in school. The objective of this research is to determine the type of parenting pattern concerning bullying behavior at Sudirman Islamic Senior High School at Ambarawa, Semarang Regency. The method of this research was a descriptive correlation. The data collecting technique used questionnaires about the type of parenting pattern and bullying behavior. Data analysis using chi-square analysis. The findings of this research reveal that the type of parenting pattern felt by students is mostly democratic than authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns.

Still on the same year, an analysis on psychology was also written by (Anwar, 2013) entitled *The Childhood Trauma of Prince Albert as seen in The David Seidler's The King Speech*. In her analysis, she use *The King Speech* movie as her object. She concerned on childhood trauma by applying the theory of analysis by Sigmund Freud, and also the theory of anxiety and defense mechanism by Sigmund Freud to describe the effect of the trauma. While in the study that I am about to conduct, the object of the analysis is on novel. The concern is also in much deeper level for this study will analyze the parenting style and its influence to child's personality in developing certain behavior. The other different point is that Anwar's analysis, she did not take a big consideration in using Alfred Adler's theory on Individual Psychology. But in this study, how anxiety triggered by parenting style developed into certain behavior will take a big part in the analysis as it needs to know the trigger before knowing the specific effect of the anxiety and inferior feelings inside the novel.

Previous studies analyzing literary work in regard with personalities, behavior and character also have been conducted. For instance, the study from (Fauziyah, 2008) a student from UIN Malang, also conducted her research on main character's personality entitled *Psychological Analysis of The Main Character's Personality in Go Ask Alice*. It is a novel written by American therapist named Beatrice Sparks. Her analysis concerned on main character's psychology. The psychology of main character of the novel which was analyzed concluding how the main character's personality is portrayed in the novel and is viewed by using Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation. While Nailul's novel

analysis using Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation, the research that I will conduct will use Alfred Adler's theory of individual psychology.

The study written by (Spokas & Heimberg, 2008) entitled *Overprotective Parenting, Social Anxiety, and External Locus of Control: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Relationships* explained the relations between Overprotective parenting, Social Anxiety and External Locus of Control. This study supports the findings in the broader literature of a significant relationship between social anxiety and recollections of overprotective and cold parenting among college students. External locus of control partially mediated the relationship between overprotective parenting and social anxiety. The finding is recollections of maternal overprotection predicted an increase in social anxiety during the first semester of college, suggesting their influence on current functioning. This study clearly explains not only psychological but also the social anxiety related to overprotective parenting. It is also as the proof of the bigger scale of the effect from the parenting phenomena that happened among the society.

A study written by (Ered, 2000) a student from Edith Cowan University was conducted a research concerning on the parental neglect matter entitled *Parents' Construction of Emotional Abuse and Neglect of Children Aged Birth to Six Years in a Rural District in Uganda*. In her research, it was found that some forms of parenting that would be regarded as abusive or neglectful by urban Ugandan or Western experts are regarded as part of every day life in rural Uganda. These child rearing practices are deeply rooted in traditional culture. However, it is also true that many parents are aware that they are being neglectful

towards their children but feel powerless to change their behavior: poverty is one of the root cause. The combination of culture and poverty is a powerful obstacle for governments and non-government agencies to overcome. While her analysis concerned in wider range of parents neglect and using the ecological perspective of human development, my thesis is using psychological approach and based on fiction literary textbook.

Other findings of similar parenting issues found in the research written by (Putri, 2017) entitled *The Image of Cinderella Complex Syndrom on Minangkabau's Women with Authoritarian Parenting*. This research aims to know the image of causative factors and the impact of the Cinderella Complex Syndrom on Minangkabau's woman. Cinderella complex syndrome is an attitude of fear, experienced by the woman, which appears in the form of a deep desire to be treated and protected by others and the belief for something or someone external to transform their lives (Dowling, 1995). The tribe of Minangkabau adopts a Matrilineal kinship system, a kinship system that draws lineage from the women. This position and role that are more centered on women than men make women required to be independent and not depending on others especially on men. Mining's women are expected to be a good leader both in the community and in her family. This study used a qualitative approach with a case study research type. The results of the study showed that there are several factors related that can cause a person experiencing cinderella complex syndrome including parenting, media mass, and low self-esteem.

Another study by (Mufidah, 2016) entitled *Hyper-Parenting Effects Toward Child's Personality in Stephen King's novel "Carrie"* and the study written by (Aji, 2017) also using the same novel as the object and showed the effects in perspective of child's personality which is the changing of psychological condition as the effect of Hyper-Parenting and the repression towards the main character of the novel from the other main character which is Margaret white as the mother. Both authors of this study analyzed the novel with a psychological approach and the model of *Psychoanalytic* by Sigmund Freud to describe after effect experienced by the main character, Carrie. The analysis in both studies related to the application of the psychological approach in data analysis by describing the traumatic event in the past that is experienced by Margaret White which happens in the story to analyze the hyper-parenting effect towards Carrie. The difference is from Mufidah's article is only focuses on Hyper-Parenting and the effects, from Aji's article, is more on how repression and anxiety repression and of Hyper-Parenting and Bullying issue that experienced and become the traumatic causes from the main character. Both studies applied with Freudian's model of Psychoanalysis in analyzing the data.

A similar discussion also revealed in the study written by (Hatmani, 2014) entitled *Parenting Style of Atticus Finch in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird Novel (1960): A Behaviorist Perspective*. This research paper elaborates on the parenting style of Atticus Finch in Harper Lee's 'To Kill a Mockingbird' novel. This is analyzed through the Behaviorist perspective. The objectives of the study are to analyze the structural elements of the novel, the characteristics, the type,

and the impacts of parenting style inside the novel. The author applied qualitative research in conducting this study. The method for analyzing data is descriptive analysis. After analyzing the novel, the researcher found a conclusion. Based on the behavioral analysis, it is clear that in this novel, the author illustrates a psychological phenomenon in which an individual is very much influenced by the environment, either at home, schools or other kinds of environment.

The study by (Permana, 2015) entitled *The Influence of Parenting Style Towards Josie's Character as Seen Through Jodi Picoult's "Nineteen Minutes"* purposed to show the changing of parenting style represented in the novel from Jodi Picoult entitled *Nineteen Minutes* as the object of the study. Using the Freudian's model of Psychoanalysis (*Id, Ego and Superego*), the author of this study focuses on the relationship and highlighted the character of Josie Cormier and her mother Alex. This study presented the comparison of parenting styles to determine the changes of Josie Cormier's character divided into two sequences, there are Authoritative parenting style and Authoritarian parenting style.

The Freudian model of *Psychoanalysis* that implemented in the novel with the parenting issue as the main discussion also revealed in the study written by (Purwaningrum, 2015) entitled *Pengaruh Pola Asuh Permisif terhadap Perkembangan Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Novel Mendung Tak Bermalam Karya Abu Umar Basyier: Kajian Psikologi Sastra* (The Effect of Permissive Parenting Patterns on Main Character's Personal Development of "Mendung Tak Bermalam" Novel by Abu Umar Basyier Works: Literature Psychology Study). The approach method of this research is using the psychology of literary with a

descriptive qualitative method. Result suggests that parenting style which Nafiah as the main character treated by her parents with a permissive parenting style makes children have a spoiled personality. Result suggests that parenting style which Nafiah's parents do is a type of permissive parenting style that shape Nafiah's personality to become person that abstain from suffering, domineering, weak sense of social responsibility, fear of competing with others, childish, selfish, unruly, hard to control herself, easily collapsed, stubborn, always blame the circumstances, and a coward. Such personality also influences Nafiah to conduct defense mechanisms such as object removal, restraint, denial, repression, aggression reaction, intellect, fixation, and the formation of the reaction when experiencing anxiety.

The study written by (Puspitasari, 2011) entitled *Parent's Roles in Children Psychology Development as Reflected in Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper* analyzed the roles of parents in children psychology development, the conflicts between the children and the parents in the novel, and the psychological conditions of the children. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method and analyzed by using a psychological approach. The investigation in this study resulted in several findings. First, parents had significant roles to nurture their children. Second, the existence of conflicts in a family was caused by different opinions and disagreement among the members of the family, And the last, problems in Fitzgerald's family affected the psychology of the children because there was a lack of communication among each other.

Parenting issue also revealed in the study written by (Setiawan, 2016) entitled *Parenting Reflected in the Annisa Novel by John Michalson's (2015): A Psychoanalytic Approach*. The purpose of this research mainly discussed how psychic condition is the protagonist of the story in the face of the fact that the father from the main character Annisa herself made the decision to have a second wife or often called with polygamy, how the main character receives her family's condition was being praised from God. This research was qualitative. The main data in the study is novel Annisa (2015), a brief history of John Michaelson. Secondary data from the research are the ingredients as well as selected references related to the study. Freudian model of *Id, Ego and Superego* applied in this study to analyze the main character's psychological reaction towards the parenting types and family issue that experienced in the story.

In the study written by (Rosyidi & Sukrisno, 2016) entitled *A Challenge Towards Tradition Relating to Children Treatment Differentiation as Reflected on Rabindranath Tagore'S "Home-Coming"* bring the example of how parent's in India based on the short story treated their children and other children and the society, also become another example of parenting model that connected with cultural rules. This study explains the idea of a challenge towards tradition relating to the differentiation of children's treatment, especially in India, reflected on Rabindranath Tagore's short story Home-Coming. From the analysis, this study using binary oppositions as structure and their relation to the Tagore's moment of life and historical context when he lived qualitatively become the data of this inquiry. This study uses a narrative inquiry research design. Drawing

Goldmann's genetic structuralism theoretical framework and reveals the challenges towards children's treatment tradition relating to differentiation in India. As in my study, I used Individual Psychology theory as an implemented approach of Psychology in literature dealing with parenting behavior and child psychological development.

From the previous studies mentioned above, no studies or research on parenting are found that use *Paper Towns* novel by John Green as the object of the study.

## **2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies**

Theoretical reviews are provided in order to support this study with theories and approach relevant to the topic.

### **2.2.1 Psychology**

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive process (McLeod: 2011).

Meanwhile, (Aristoteles, in Gerungan: 2009) psychology is the science of the symptoms of life that every living creatures actually have a soul. Human, animal, also plant have a soul. He proposed the form of soul into three categorize:

1. Lower: the vegetative which is soul possessed by plants in that they grow and decay and enjoy nutriment, but they do not have motion and sensation.

2. Sensitive: the animal soul which is giving animals with motion and sensation.
3. Higher: the rational soul which is the conscious and intellectual soul peculiar to human.

From those explanation above, psychology is the science or study about emotion, behavior, minds, soul and emotion of organism. Psychology teaches people to learn the spirit inside them and to know more about themselves and another, Gerungan (2009: 17) also says that as a study of the behavior, psychology have major specialties in their field. Some of them are:

- a) Behavioral neuroscientists focus on the biological basis of behavior, and experimental psychologists study the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning and thinking about the world.
- b) Cognitive psychology, an outgrowth of experimental psychology, studies higher mental processes, including memory, knowing, thinking, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making and language.
- c) Developmental psychologists study how people grow and change throughout the life span.
- d) Personality psychologists consider the consistency and change in an individual's behavior, as well as the individual differences that distinguish one person's behavior from another's.
- e) Health psychologists study psychological factors that affect physical disease, whereas clinical psychologists consider the study, diagnosis and

treatment of abnormal behavior. Counseling psychologists focus on educational, social and career adjustment problems.

- f) Social psychology is the study of how people's thoughts, feelings and actions are affected by others.
- g) Cross-cultural psychology examines the similarities and differences in psychological functioning among various cultures.

From those explanations of psychology, it can be inferred that psychology and their entire field is a study of human's behaviour that has a purpose to provide an understanding of the mechanism of human activities and their social adaptation, so that a man might improve himself.

### ***2.2.2 Psychology in Literature***

There is a close relationship between psychology and literature. Psychology deals with the study of observable patterns of human's behavior. Literature exhibits how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environment.

According to Mogghadam (2004) three categories, varying from lowest to highest levels of abstraction, of possible relationships between psychology and literature are critically examined. The first category represents the lowest level of abstraction and involves psychology in literature: literature as a source of psychological data; literature as a source of insights for psychology. The second involves literature as an independent variable; literature as a dependent variable; literature as understood through psychology. The third, at the highest level of abstraction, involves psychology as nomothetic and literature as idiographic;

psychology as culture-free and literature as culture-bound; psychology as concerned with actual worlds and literature with possible worlds; and, finally, psychology is literature.

From that explanation above, literature and psychology has close relationship. Literature is a source of psychology also as a media of culture can be understood through psychology. That is means that literature and psychology cannot be separate. Also, Wiyatmi (2011:27) stated that literature tell about a created man (human imaginary) which is made by people, while psychology is about human which is created by God, in real terms live in the real world. Although, the characters inside literature is a imagination, but to describe these characterizations the author use the character and spirit of the people who live in the real world as a model in their creation. Therefore, in analyzing the characterization, a researcher should learn laws of psychology which explains human behavior and character. In addition, (Dudek, in Woodcock 1974) stated that literature is a wonderful, complex, psychological entity. The writer's powerful internal fields of force arrange the particles of his work—images, words, the shaping of a new reality. He stated that striving toward that self-realization we all desire. In other word, literary work contains psychological values because the idea inside them contains private biography of the writer and the idea of the writer. Meanwhile, Warren and Wellek (1949:88) stated that psychology can give impact to the creation of art, psychological truth has an artistic value if it coherence and complexity. Then William Henry Hudson as cited by Hardjana (1991:59) stated that psychology enters the area of literary criticism through four ways: (1)

discussion about the process of literature creation, (2) psychological analysis of the author (either as a type or a person), (3) discussion about psychological theories applicable to the analysis of character's behavior in literary works, and (4) the influence of literary works on the readers.

### ***2.2.3 Individual Psychology Adler's Theory: Pampered & Neglected Lifestyle***

The term, "individual psychology," is commonly used to refer to the psychology of Alfred Adler. Individual psychology is so named to emphasize the understanding that a person is "indivisible," meaning that people should be treated holistically. The founder of individual psychology is Alfred Adler which later on the theory itself also called Adlerian Theory. It was developed by Alfred Adler after he separated from Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. The approach has wide-ranging goals and visions, regarding people as individual beings in need of harmony within, as well as social beings seeking harmony in relationships with others in all aspects of their lives. The hope of individual psychology is that through encouraging people to strive for socially beneficial goals, they will not only make valuable contributions to society, but will also achieve happiness as individuals.

Adler suggested that social interest and compassion could be the cornerstones for human motivation. (Adler, in Jarvis: 2004) wrote every individual represents a unity of personality and the individual then fashion that unity. The individual is thus both the picture and the artist. Therefore, if one can change one's concept self, they can change the picture being painted. In Adler's theory, people are born with weak, inferior bodies, a condition that leads to

feelings of inferiority and a consequent dependence on other people. Therefore, a feeling of unity with others (social interest) is inherent in people and the ultimate standard for psychological health.

Individual psychology theoretically is based on humanistic model of man among the basic concepts which as follow:

1) Holism

Man viewed as a unit, a self-conscious whole that functions as an open system, not as a collection of drives and instincts.

2) Field Theory

The premise is that an individual can only be studied by his movements, actions and relationships within his social field. In the context of mind development, this is essentially the examination of tasks of work and the individual's feelings of belonging to the group.

3) Teleology (power to will)

The belief that individuals are guided not only by mechanical forces but that they also move toward certain goals of self-realization. Behavior is understood as goal-directed movement, though the person may not be fully aware of this motivation.

4) The creative self

The concept of the creative self-places the responsibility for the individual's personality into his own hands. The Adlerian practitioner sees the individual as responsible for himself, he attempts to show the person that he cannot blame others or uncontrollable forces for his current condition.

5) Life-Style

An individual's striving towards significance and belonging can be observed as a pattern. This pattern manifests early in life and can be observed as a theme throughout this lifetime. This permeates all aspects of perception and action. If one understands an individual's lifestyle, his behavior makes sense.

6) Private intelligence

The reasoning invented by an individual to stimulate and justify a self-serving style of life. By contrast, common sense represents society's cumulative, consensual reasoning that recognizes the wisdom of mutual benefit. Based on Adler's theory as cited from Jarvis (2004: 78) people begin life with a basic striving force that is activated by current physical deficiencies. These weaknesses lead inevitably to feelings of inferiority. People possess that feeling of inferiority and all set a final goal at around age 4 or 5. However, psychologically unhealthy individuals develop exaggerated feelings of inferiority and attempt to compensate by setting a goal of personal superiority. They are motivated by personal gain rather than by social interest, whereas healthy people are motivated by normal feelings of incompleteness and high levels of social interest. They strive toward the goal of success, defined in terms of perception and completion for everyone.

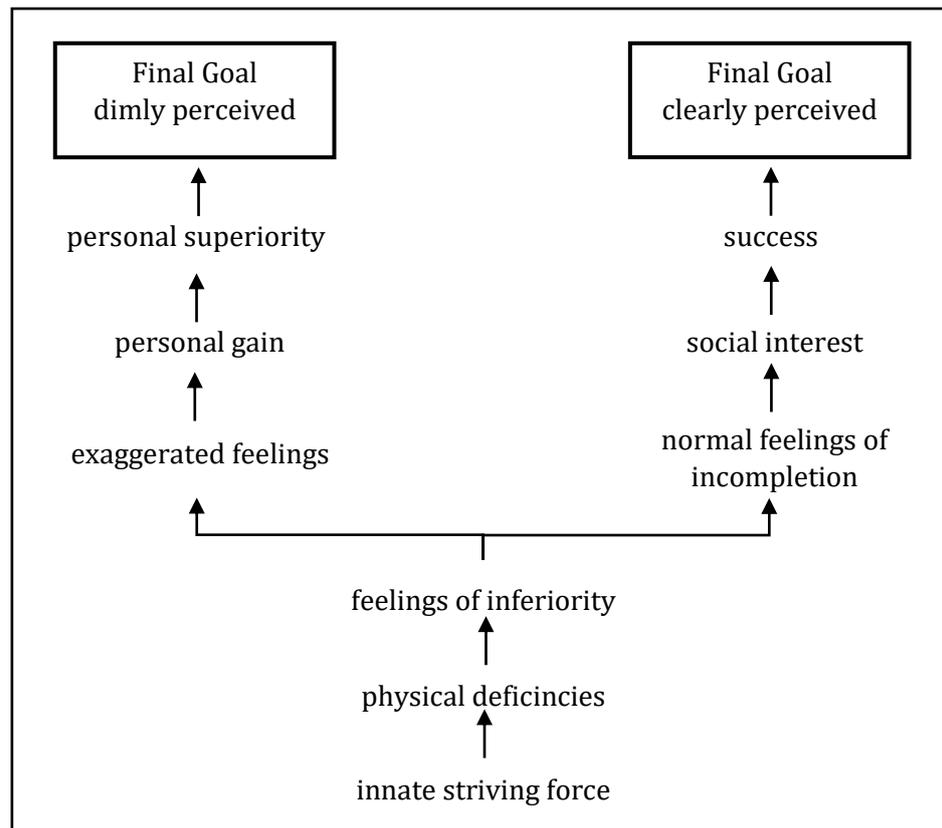


Figure 2.1 Individual Psychology: *Two Basic Methods of Striving Toward the Final Goal*

Figure above illustrates how the innate striving force combines with exaggerated feelings of inferiority lead to neurotic style of life, whereas normal feelings of incompleteness result in a healthy life. Whether a person forms a useless style of life or a socially useful one depends on how that person views these inevitable feelings of inferiority.

Then, in individual psychology, Adler believed that people are basically self-determined and that they shape their personalities from the meaning they give to their experiences. The building material of personality is provided by heredity and environment, but the creative power shapes this material and puts it to use. He also believed people's interpretations of experiences are more important than the experiences themselves.

Neither the past nor the future determines present behavior. Instead, people are motivated by their present perceptions of the past and their present expectations of the future.

#### 2.2.3.1 Lifestyle: Pampered and Neglected

Normally people develop to eliminate the inferiority feelings to set their goal, along with what Adler (in Jarvis 2004: 79) says, "the style of life is molded by people's creative power". In his theory, people have a freedom to create their own style of life. All people are responsible for who they are and how they behave. He believed the creative power endows human, within certain limits, with the freedom to be either psychologically healthy or unhealthy and to follow either a useful or useless style of life. Those processes of creating the lifestyle can develop abnormal development because of the maladjustment of people.

Based on Adler's theory, the one factor underlying all types of maladjustments are under-developed social interest. Besides lacking social interest, neurotics tend to (1) set their goals too high, (2) live in their own private world, and (3) have a rigid and dogmatic style of life. These three characteristics follow inevitably from a lack of social interest. The reason people create

maladjustment, Adler recognized three contributing factors, any one of which is sufficient to contribute to abnormality:

- 1) Exaggerated physical deficiencies
- 2) A pampered style of life
- 3) A neglected style of life

According to Cambridge Advance's Learners Dictionary (2010) neglect means give not enough care or attention to people or things that become your responsibility. Abused and mistreated children develop little social interest and tend to solve the difficulties connected with life's major problems hardly.

Jarvis (2004: 90) stated that they are distrustful of other people and are unable to cooperate for the common welfare. They see society as enemy country; feeling of being alienated from all other people and experience a strong sense of envy toward the success of others. Neglected children have many of the characteristics of pampered ones, but generally they are more suspicious and more likely to be dangerous to others.

#### ***2.2.4 Parental Neglect: De Panfilis***

Nowadays, people usually do not realize they are doing neglect act to their children. The parent is neither demanding nor responsive. Parental neglect also refers to uninvolved, detached, dismissive or hand-off. According to DePanfilis (2006) neglect is a pattern of failing to provide for a child's basic needs. It is because through omission; of not doing something resulting in significant harm or risk.

There are four types of parental neglect: physical neglect, medical neglect, educational neglect and emotional neglect.

#### 2.2.4.1 Physical Neglect

Generally involves the parent or caregiver not providing the child with basic necessities. Parental behavior that can be categorized to physical neglect are:

- a) Abandonment – the desertion of a child without arranging for his reasonable care or supervision.
- b) Expulsion – the blatant refusal of custody such as the permanent or indefinite expulsion of a child from the home without adequately arranging for his care by others.
- c) Shuttling – a child is repeatedly left in the custody of others for days or weeks at a time.
- d) Nutritional neglect – a child is undernourished or is repeatedly hungry for long periods of time which can sometimes be evidenced by poor growth.
- e) Clothing neglect – a child lacks appropriate clothing such as not having appropriately warm clothes or shoes in the winter.

#### 2.2.4.2 Medical Neglect

Parents fail to provide the necessary medical or dental care for a child's condition.

These as described below:

- a) Denial of health care: the failure to provide or to allow needed care as recommended by a competent health care professional for a physical injury illness medical condition or impairment.

- b) Delay in health care: the failure to seek timely and appropriate medical care for a serious health problem that any reasonable person would have recognized as needing professional medical attention.

#### 2.2.4.3 Educational Neglect

Parents failure to enroll a school-age child in school or to provide necessary special education for example, allowing excessive absences from school. Educational neglect can lead to the child failing to acquire basic life skills, dropping out of school or continually displaying disruptive behavior.

#### 2.2.4.4 Emotional Neglect

Parents failure to provide emotional support, love and affection to a child AmericanHumane.org mention parental behaviors considered to be emotional neglect include:

- 1) Ignoring – consistent failure to respond to the child’s need for stimulation, nurturance, encouragement and protection or failure to acknowledge the child’s presence.
- 2) Rejecting – actively refusing to respond to the child’s needs – e.g. refusing to show affection.
- 3) Verbally assaulting – constant belittling, name calling or threatening.
- 4) Isolating – preventing the child from having normal social contacts with other children and adults.
- 5) Terrorizing – threatening the child with extreme punishment or creating a climate of terror by playing on childhood fears.

- 6) Corrupting or exploiting – encouraging the child to engage in destructive, illegal or antisocial behavior.

### **2.2.5 Parenting Styles: Baumrind**

Some methods of pampering overlap into categories of parenting styles. Different parenting styles can have different effects on children's outcomes. How parents choose to parent their children will depend on many factors, and the preferred style may differ from one to another.

The parenting style construct that is commonly used is based on the work of Diana Baumrind, a developmental psychologist. Based on extensive observation, interviews and analyses, Baumrind identified three initial parenting styles: authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting (Baumrind: 1967). Maccoby and Martin expanded this parenting style model using a two-dimensional framework. They made further distinction by expanding Baumrind's permissive parenting into two different types: indulgent (permissive) parenting and neglectful (uninvolved) parenting (Maccoby & Martin: 1983).

Parenting styles are categorized based on two dimensions of parenting behavior:

- a. Demandingness: refers to the extent parents control their children's behavior or demand their maturity.
- b. Responsiveness: refers to the degree parents are accepting and sensitive to their children's emotional and developmental needs

### 2.2.5.1 Authoritative Parenting

Authoritative parents have high expectations for achievement and maturity, but they are also warm and responsive. These parents set rules and enforce boundaries by having an open discussion and using reasoning. They are affectionate and supportive and encourage independence. Based on Baumrind's research, children of authoritative parents are:

- Appear happy and content
- Are more independent
- Achieve higher academic success
- Develop good self-esteem
- Interact with peers using competent social skills
- Have better mental health — less depression, anxiety, suicide attempts, delinquency, alcohol and drug use
- Exhibit less violent tendencies

### 2.2.5.2 Authoritarian Parenting

Although authoritarian and authoritative parenting styles have similar names, they have several important differences in parenting beliefs. While both parental styles demand high standards, authoritarian parents demand blind obedience using reasons such as "because I said so". These parents use stern discipline and often employ punishment to control children's behavior. Authoritarian parents are unresponsive to their children's needs and are generally not nurturing.

Children of authoritarian parents:

- Tend to have an unhappy disposition.
- Are less independent.
- Appear insecure.
- Possess lower self-esteem.
- Exhibit more behavioral problems.
- Perform worse academically.
- Have poorer social skills.
- Are more prone to mental issues.

#### 2.2.5.3 Permissive Parenting (Indulgent)

Permissive parents set very few rules and boundaries and they are reluctant to enforce rules. These parents are warm and indulgent but they do not like to say no or disappoint their children.

Children of permissive parenting:

- Cannot follow rules.
- Have worse self-control.
- Possess egocentric tendencies.
- Encounter more problems in relationships and social interactions.

#### 2.2.5.4 Neglectful Parenting (Uninvolved)

Neglectful parents do not set firm boundaries or high standards. They are indifferent to their children's needs and uninvolved in their lives. These

uninvolved parents tend to have mental issues themselves such as maternal depression, physical abuse or child neglect when they were kids.

Children of neglectful parents:

- Are more impulsive.
- Cannot self-regulate emotion.
- Encounter more delinquency and addictions problems.
- Have more mental issues — e.g. suicidal behavior in adolescents.

### **2.2.6 Narcissistic Parenting**

Narcissistic traits are the nine traits that characterize Narcissistic Personality Disorder according to the DSM-IV-TR, including a lack of empathy, a need for constant attention and admiration, a lack of consideration for the needs of others, a sense of entitlement, and arrogant or patronizing behaviors (American Psychiatric Association-TR, 2000). These traits are often characterized as an individual's belief that the world should revolve around them and their needs.

As reciprocity and mutual concern between two individuals is often viewed as essential for a satisfying relationship, it is not surprising that relationships with these individuals can have a significant bearing on the other person's emotional and psychological health, including relationship between parents and children.

According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th ed., text revision, American Psychiatric Association, 2000), an individual may only be diagnosed with Narcissistic Personality Disorder if they exhibit five or more of the following nine traits:

- a grandiose sense of self-importance;
- a fixation with dreams of power, love, or brilliance and the tendency to compare themselves with individuals they deem successful or powerful;
- a belief that he or she is special or unique compared with “normal” people, or the need to associate with people they feel are powerful or important;
- the need for excessive admiration and attention, which is often accompanied by an obsession with how they are viewed by others;
- a sense of entitlement or arrogance leading to the view that they deserve the “best” treatment or care, and should be attended to before others;
- a tendency to exploit others in relationships;
- a lack of empathy; the inability to understand the experiences, needs, or wants of others;
- the tendency to envy others, or believe others are envious of them;
- an attitude of arrogance, often accompanied by displays of disgust or disdain for others (APA, 2000, p. 717)

According to (Brummelman, Thomaes, Nelemans, De Castro, Overbeek, & Bushman: 2014) individuals with narcissistic traits feel superior to others, fantasize about personal successes, and believe they deserve special treatment. When they feel humiliated, they often lash out aggressively or even violently. Unfortunately, little is known about the origins of narcissism. Such knowledge is important for designing interventions to curtail narcissistic development. The demonstration of narcissism in children is cultivated by parental overvaluation: parents believing their child to be more special and more entitled than others. In

contrast, high self-esteem in children is cultivated by parental warmth: parents expressing affection and appreciation toward their child. Narcissism is partly rooted in early socialization experiences, and that parent-training interventions can help curtail narcissistic development and reduce its costs for society.

### ***2.2.7 Role of Parents***

Every person in society have many roles. Sargent as quoted by Evelyn R. Benson and Joan Q. McDevitt (1980:241) defines role as the patterns or types of social behavior that seem to him to be appropriate in a given situation, in view of the demands and expectations of those in his group. Certain common elements of role emerge as follows:

- a. role may be viewed as a set of behavior patterns;
- b. these behavior patterns are learned through the process of socialization;
- c. a role does not exist in isolation;
- d. role implies statuses or position;
- e. Status or position is characterized by a set of expected behaviors.

According to the definitions above, an individual acts out the role in a given situation and expects reciprocal action from the other persons, based on the demands and expectations of a group. In a family, the roles of parents take the most important things. Parents are the first guides of the children, the persons who always give prompts, encouragement, praise, and corrective feedback. Parents themselves consist of father and mother.

According to Buzzle.com, by the virtue of being a woman, a mother brings you into this life. Thus, she creates you, she gives you the chance to live a life, she looks after you, every breathing moment of her life, thus imbibing the meaning of love and care. Her unconditional love, transient to tough love, helps you understand your flaws and strengths, thus, teaching you to understand your limits and your capabilities. A mother, is someone, with whom you make your first bond. Whereas, Father, he is someone, who is always around and knows how to fix every problem. He may not be in most of the photographs taken at family picnics, because, he is the one taking the shot. He provides the financial support and the emotional support too. The role play of a father, teaches diligence, responsibility, dedication and dependability. Through his actions, he teaches the children the meaning of hard work and perseverance.

From the explanation above, mother and father have their own roles in nurturing their children. Mother is the image of love and security, because the mother is a person who gives a child the chance to live in life and the child is totally dependent on the mother biologically and emotionally. She looks after the child, teaches how to be strong, helps to understand the child's flaws and strength, and makes her child feels safe and secure. Whereas, father is the image of love and strength, because every child looks up her or his father as a strongest man and a guide who shows his child about diligence, responsibility, dedication and dependability.

Newman (1978:190-195) divides the parental role into three. Those role are:

a. Parents as Socialization Agents

The mothers and the fathers have distinct functions in a family group. The mother fulfills expressive functions. It means that she tries to maintain the family's morale and to insure open paths for communication among family members. The father's functions are termed instrumental. Fathers bring resources to the family from outside through work. Within the family, fathers express their competence by meeting taskrelated demands of the family members.

b. Parents as Protector of Care

The mother sacrifices everything to provide comfort to her children. The father works hard to provide for the children's physical, educational, psychological needs. Children have right to be fed, clothed, and protected until they grow up to adulthood. Children also need to be loved, caressed, kissed, and hugged.

c. Parents as Model for Imitation

One of primary functions of mothers and fathers is to serve as a model for identification for their like-sex children. Boys look to their father as a first image of what it will mean to be adult. Similarly, girls look to their mothers. As an outcome of identification, children internalize the values, attitudes, and aspirations of their parents as well as the overt mannerisms they can observe. Nurturing children is an obligation of each parent as a form of responsibility, because parents are persons who bring them into the world. They have several important

roles in the live of their children, especially as a source of affection, approval and as identification figures and advisor.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework of the Study**

The theoretical framework used in this study was taken based on the library research, literature reading and related materials reading such as dictionaries, journals, thesis, theoretical books, essays and articles. The findings of this study would explain the occurrence of neglectful parenting towards children reflected on the effects they produced within the novel.

#### **2.3.1 Individual Psychology in Literature**

In order to get the analysis done, I as the writer of this final project is using the Psychological Approach. Psychology, in a broader sense, is a way of perceiving the world in terms of psyche. The shortest and simplest way of explaining psychology is to quote McLeod (2011), who claimed that psychology is multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive process.

Psychology used in literature, in its common appearance is usually revolving around Psychoanalytic theory coined by Sigmund Freud, an Austrian neurologist who developed his medical Psychoanalysis theory in which had been known as the talking cure where patients try to vocalize their subconscious motivations to gain further insight. However, the psychological criticism itself has so many approaches not limited to just a psychoanalysis matter but also to an individual.

Adler's school was the first major deviation from psychoanalytical movement as he named his theory as Individual Psychology. The theory was meant to imply that man's mind is not as Freud has suggested in which locked in a struggle between conscious and unconscious forces, but that each individual represents a unified and self-consistent wholeness, striving forward a goal which floats before him. Brennan (2012: 327) stated in his book *History and Systems of Psychology*:

Adler further offers a view of human activities in general in which mention the inferior condition of each individual inherited since birth that result in each individuals continuously striving to obtain positive feelings and perfection. By establishing a personalized individual psychology, Adler's holistic view of personality emphasizes the individual's need for wholeness of perfection and goals that have been set specifically.

Though psychological criticism has a number of approaches, but in this research the approach employs the analysis of fictional character using the methods of Individual Psychology.

Individual Psychology is needed to point out and define the struggle on people's life style emerged from inferiority feelings affiliated with inadequate parenting style based on the novel. An individual psychology view has been applied to the novel using explanatory reasoning to figure out the developed behavior caused by exaggerated of inferiority feelings. In an attempt to decide which a behavior considered the effect of exaggerated of inferiority feeling

provoked by maltreatment in parenting style based on the novel, in those explanations, they have been concluded as parental neglect in treating their child. Finally, an account of the central character's attitude and actions concerning these explanation of causes and effects will be presented.

In order to find out the occurrence of neglectful parenting towards children in parenting style based on the novel, this study uses Adlerian psychological theory. The concern of the theory is on its understanding to the significance of pampering and or neglected children and the effect that arise later to the development of children (Mueller, 2011). The definitions of pampering categories vary and often overlap the categories of parenting styles. The effects of these pampering styles inadequately prepare children to handle life situations. In this study on John Green's novel *Paper Towns*, the effects of these pampering styles varied from behavior, emotional, social, mental, physical and skill. Before analyzing the effects, I analyzed the methods of pampering, described how it occurs, and the type of neglect it happened to be. As I put clear explanation on overall data findings on this study, I listed them into two different tables. First, into the types of parental neglect table and second, into the aspect of the parental neglect effects table. Before I put the findings onto each tables, I analyzed them accordingly the aspect of parental neglect by Kaplan as the further development of individual psychology theory. The result of the analysis, drawn from some characteristics in the lines or utterances written in the novel. The characteristic of those are then categorized into six types of neglect by Kaplan. The characteristics gained from the categorization of types of parental neglect is then fitted and

compared to the characteristics of the effects produced in certain parental neglect. From those analyses, it later determines whether certain parental neglect really affect the the production of certain behavior of the child in the novel *Paper Towns*.

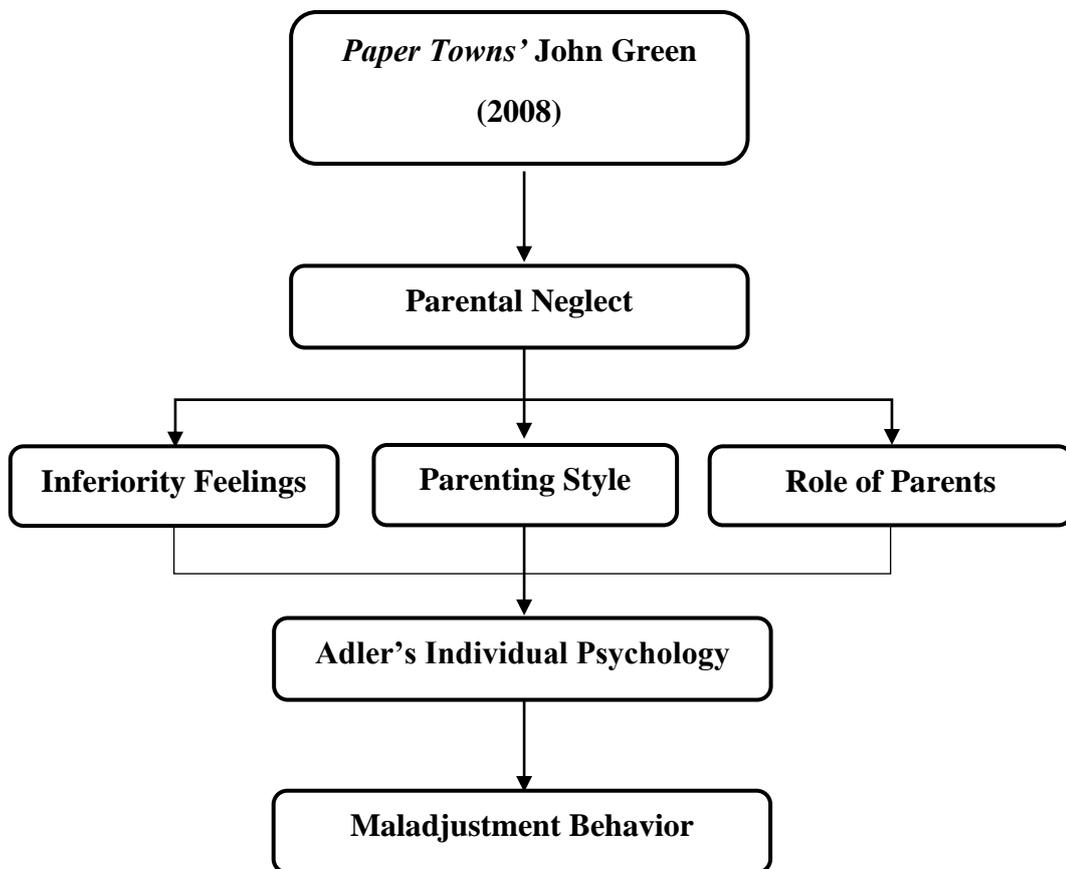


Figure 2.2 Diagram of Theoretical Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES**

In this chapter, the research methodologies is explained. This chapter covers the research method, research design, object of the study, type of data, instrument for collecting data, procedure of collecting data and procedure of analyzing data.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

As this study focuses on the pattern and characteristic pampered-neglected parenting presented on John Green's novel *Paper Towns*, the research method used in this study is qualitative method. This is in accordance to the statement of Litosseliti (2010) which said that qualitative research is concerned with structures, patterns, and how something is.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

This study is a descriptive qualitative research which uses psychological approach and individual psychology theory. It concerns on the parenting style used in the novel and analyse them in term of its method reflected from how a parenting style produce such an effect by considering many aspects in children development. According to Sandelowski (2000), in a descriptive qualitative study, straight descriptions of phenomena are desired. This means that the data provided in this study will be in form of words, phrases and sentences.

### 3.3 Object of The Study

The object of this study will be divided into two objects consists of:

- a. Material object which is the novel *Paper Towns* written by John Green.
- b. Formal object which is the impacts of parenting styles which reflected from the pampering children in the novel *Paper Towns* written by John Green.

### 3.4 Type of Data

The type of the data which are provided in this study is qualitative data. The data of the analysis are in form of description of utterances, conversation used among the characters, words, phrases, and also sentences presented in *Paper Towns*' John Green. Another data is taken from the other sources that I have used it in the form explanation and quotation. Explanation is being used to explain the quotation as for the evidence, while quotation is being used to make the readers understand easily the topic.

### 3.5 Instruments for Collecting Data

In qualitative research, the researcher or the members of the group of the researchers take role as the key instrument of the research (Sugiyono, 2007). Therefore, I am as the researcher take the role as the key instrument. Therefore, as the key instrument, I have role as data collector and analyser in this study on the deeper analysis of *Paper Towns*' John Green. I collected the data from the characters', utterances, some sentences, and some phrases in the story. For the

supporting approach and theory, I collected some data from some journal articles, books, and dictionary. After the data being collected, I analysed the data in the story with the supported theory from journal articles, books and internet related to the topic of the research.

### **3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data**

The data of this study is collected from books, the original novel in English as the intrinsic data and other sources for the adolescent neglect knowledge. There are several steps to collect the data. Those steps are:

#### **1) Reading**

Reading the novel *Paper Towns* written by John Green is the first step in analyzing this study. The reading process has been done for several times in order to understand the storyline and the content of the novel and to get more comprehension related to the problems of this study.

#### **2) Identifying**

Identifying the data is the next step in collecting the data. The data related to the problems of this study is identified. The process of identifying the data has been done during and after reading the novel of *Paper Towns* written by John Green. By identifying the novel, I expect to get the details understanding of the story from line by line, phrase by phrase until each utterances uttered.

#### **3) Interpreting**

The next step that has been done is interpreting. This part is an important step to do after reading and identifying. My personal opinion and psychoanalytic

approach is used to support the interpretation of the data. The interpretation focuses on the novel's content and specifically the parental pampering that caused inferiority complex presented on it.

#### 4) Inventorying

Inventorying means the activity of listing the identified data and put them into a table. The table consists of the data which have been indentified before, they are; number of the data, data, location (page, paragraph, line), interpretation and answer of question number.

No	Quotation	Paragraph	Number of Answer Problem

Table 3.1 Overall Data Findings

No	Types of Parental Neglect	Chapter/Page/ Line	Data	Description	Explanation

Table 3.2 Types of Parental Neglect

No	Aspect of The Parental Neglect Effect	Data	Chapter/ Page/ Line	Description

Table 3.3 Aspect of the Parenting Effect

## 5) Reporting

The last step to do is reporting the data. The data that have been taken from the previous steps are listed and analyzed using the approach and theories which used in this study.

### 3.7 Procedures of Analyzing Data

To analyze data, I will apply the descriptive-qualitative method in this study. This method is used to reveal the effect of parenting styles toward the child development in Green's novel *Paper Towns* by describing and explaining the data. This is a qualitative study, so the data will be analyzed by using several steps. After having the overall data, I would categorize and interpret them to lead to the findings. It is required to interpret group of data that showed the type of parental neglect in the novel and the impact of it towards the children. Then, the data explored by using psychology point of view. In this step, the script was analyzed to find representation of individual psychology described in the story. In analyzing the data I would use some citations from the overall data. The citations were taken from the novel and had been listed and categorized before. Then, with the supporting data in some reference books, those data collection were analyzed. The whole analysis of the novel was discussed in the fourth chapter while the conclusion of the discussion was presented in the fifth chapter. Furthermore, the summary of the novel and the supported data were attached in the appendices.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presents the discussion and analysis of pampering children as a result of narcissistic parenting styles in the novel *Paper Towns*. The analysis includes the description and explanation about the impacts of narcissistic parenting on inferiority complex of the adolescent main character in the novel.

#### **4.1 The Type of Parental Narcissism Toward Quentin**

*Paper Towns* is a novel that tells about a young male nerd Quentin Jacobsen. Quentin is depicted as a shy and quiet person. His life is not very adventurous and so dull, which is not surprising because Quentin's parents who in fact are therapist give him too much closure and attention to him. They left him not even with a single boundary and privacies. Since *Paper Towns* is told from Quentin's perspective, this research analyses the parental narcissism and how it caused inferiority complex in the development of Quentin's behavior.

It is widely known that it is a must for parents to support and involve in children development. The attempts to enhance parental involvement need to consider emotional, physical, mental, educational, and medical aspects of children, without neglecting the boundaries created within parents-children relationship. Parental involvement itself takes many forms including good parenting and giving a proper attention. Giving attention to children is a necessity,

but giving it too much or paying it to an unspecified amount or not even giving attention at all is not the best option to choose. The neglect action which Quentin's parents had done toward him can be categorized as children or maltreatment. In children maltreatment cases, parents or caretaker provides an unnecessary amount of care or attention to someone else, which commonly happens in the society. Meanwhile, in this discussion, neglect and pamper defined as the parents abandon their children's needs (DePanfilis, 2006); they refuse to give attention to their children development by keep giving the children unnecessary attention. Neglect occurs when parents choose not to fulfill their obligations to care, provide, or supervise and monitor the activities of their child (DePanfilis, 2006). As parents tend to make children care decisions based on what they're desired instead of what children actually need (Forry, 2013). Those obligations include the physical, emotional, medical and educational well-being of the child which could be in form of what parents must do and must not.

Pampering children can result in improper training, which eventually make the child become problematic. It is necessary to understand pampering, the causes of pampering and how parents raise their children effectively without pampering.

Quentin in the novel *Paper Towns* has several signs of parental neglect. Quentin is depicted as an obedient kid. He has to do everything in the right way under control of his parents' rules to live his parents expectation as a therapist. The quotation expresses the effect of the narcissistic parenting, indirectly.

Both my parents are therapists, which means that I am really goddamned well adjusted. (Green, 2008: 6)

Parents, want to make their children's life as simple, pleasant and secure as possible. So they go out of their way to provide, protect and accommodate them. However, sometimes their excessive amount of efforts blur the thin line between pampering and providing adequate amount of care for child. According to (DePanfilis, 2006) parental neglect has several types. Those types are emotional, physical and education. In this sub chapter, I will describe and explain those types of parental neglect.

#### **4.1.1 *Emotional Neglect***

Emotional neglect is tricky enough to be handled in real, it is both simple in its and powerful in its effects. Emotional neglect occurs when children are deprived of their emotional needs (Welch G, Johnson H, Wilhelm L: 2013). It is an invisible and undesirable experience during childhood. According to my finding after reading the whole story of the object of the study, emotional neglect happened in otherwise loving, caring families that lack for nothing materially. Second, emotional neglect can be an intentional disregard for a child's feelings, which can also be seen as a failure to act or notice a child's emotional needs. This was exactly what happened to Quentin's family in which his parents still managed to provide care and necessities, but they missed out on the key area called "support".

As a therapist, Quentin's mother must be used to treat her children as best as she could as described in this following quotation.

That night, I went into my room at nine o'clock to go to bed because nine o'clock was my bedtime. My mom tucked me in, told me she loved me, and I said, "See you tomorrow," and she said, "See you tomorrow," and then she turned out the lights and closed the door almost all the way. (Green, 2008: 6)

As she still walked her kid to bed, it can be seen that she gave attention to her child. However, the amount of attention that she gave actually surpassed the reasonable bounds. Quentin was an eighteen years old boy in his final year senior high school and was still treated like a baby as shown in the quoted lines above. Babying someone means to care for him/her as a baby at lower functioning level. Babying can also be referred to as infantilizing. Some people use the term 'coddle' to describe pampering behavior. Merriam-Webster dictionary (2011) defines *coddle* as "to treat with extreme or excessive care or kindness: pamper". Pamper, spoil, baby, infantilize and coddle describe ways to provide unnecessary or inappropriate care and attention. Aligning both data and the supporting statement from Merriam Webster dictionary, Quentin's mother just neglected the well-being of eighteen years old boy's emotion.

The key of good relationship at any level is stable communication, so does in parent-children relationship. The stable communication itself consist of understanding and respecting any decision or any action the participant takes

during conversation or communication. The higher status quo as parents, should never let them think that they are always right and know everything. Meanwhile, the children as the younger one knows nothing but being dependent and demanding. Quentin's parents were often having a regular communication through small talks or even a little discussion. But often times Q's parents tended to force their desire that must be done by Quentin, even though Quentin has his own opinion and will on certain matter, his parents did not care.

Well, there is no harm in just going with a friend. I'm sure you could ask Cassie Hiney.  
(Green, 2008: 11)

In this context, Quentin's mother and him were in the middle of discussing prom. Quentin had his own decision not to come, simply because he is not interested in that kind of stuff. But his mother replied with the line above. Next, Quentin responded his mother with this quotation.

It's not just that I don't like prom. I also don't like people who like prom, I explained.  
(Green, 2008: 12)

Again, he told her the reason why he did not want to go to prom because she still insisted him to go. Trying to communicate within the family members at any matters are good, but imposing one's will and over-evaluate them is not a choice. According to Kaplan (1985, p. 562), over-supervise, over-watch, and over-

evaluate the child can be included as over-parenting. In my opinion, instead of ordering and demanding the children, Quentin's mother should have asked why he did not want to go and take a closer look at his reasons and try-to understand him. The most confidential yet good method in parenting is understanding.

The reason that lies behind Quentin's mother behavior is her job as a therapist. Both his parents are working as therapist which often help patients deal with mental, emotional and physical problems to create specific therapies method and exercises for the individual. Not only that, they also help them in developing plans for ongoing care in order to improve patients lives. This problem also occurred to Quention's parents' way in parenting him. Instead it has indirectly built a false perception on good parenting matric Quentin's parents had done. They thought they were right with everything they had done, all the treatment they gave to Quentin, because they were therapist that often handle others' emotional business. It was their second nature working in the realm of emotion, psychology and stuff is their ability or I dare to say their greatness achievement they had, regardless of the result they brought through their way of handling. It can be seen in the quotation below taken from Quentin's line which show that both his parents were so proud of their job and pompous on what they were doing.

I went home. I ate two peanut butter and jelly sandwiches as an early dinner. I watched poker on TV. My parents came at six, hugged each other, and hugged me. We ate a macaroni casserole as a proper dinner. They asked me about school. They asked me about prom.

They marveled at what a wonderful job they'd done raising me. They told me about their days dealing with people who had been raised less brilliantly. They went to watch TV. I went to my room to check my email. (Green, 2008: 23)

The paragraph above explained Quentin's parents ritual activity when all the family members were at home. It can be seen how narcissistic Quentin's parents were through the narration stated, they unintentionally bragged about Quentin who have been raised more brilliantly under their care. The narcissistic behavior Quentin's parents had continued throughout the story as it can be seen in the next quotation, narrated by Quentin in the quotation below.

We bought dis towels at a 7-Eleven on I-Drive and tried our best to wash the skime and stink from the moat off our clothes and skin, and I filled the gas tank to where it had been before we drove the circumference of Orlando. The Chrysler's seats were going to be a little bit wet when Mom drove to work, but I held out hope that she wouldn't notice, since she was pretty oblivious. My parents generally believed that I was the most well-adjusted and not-likely-to-break-into-SeaWorld person on the planet, since my psychological well-being was proof of their professional talents. (Green, 2008: 80)

According to McBride (2018) in her writing on *Psychology Today* entitled "The Real Effect of Narcissistic Parenting on Children" she says, narcissistic parenting affect children in so many aspects, one of them is the child will be

more valued for what they do (usually for the parent) than for who they are as a person. In accordance with the previous statement and the quotation above, that Quentin was often regarded as the successful manifestation of his parents' talents or ability on being a therapist, and not as the pure manifestation of love and care as their obligation on being a parent.

Tom, she said to my dad, I told you he would get his hopes up. Oh, don't blame me, my dad said. You're just sublimating our own frustration with my income. Isn't that a snap analysis a tad passive-aggressive? my mother asked. Aren't rhetorical accusations of passive aggression inherently passive-aggressive? my dad responded, and they went on like that for a while. (Green, 2008: 27)

Having conflict to be argued with spouse is actually fine, but under certain circumstances, and obviously not in front of the children. Quentin's parents were arguing over Quentin's birthday present they gave to him, at first his mother just reminded his father that giving Quentin a car key as a birthday present would elevate Quentin's hopes, but then his father took it the other way and instead he felt like Quentin's mother was quarrelling over father's income. The quarrel lasted for a moment in front of Quentin.

It is not a new thing and not just a rumor, that fighting in front of children brings more damage rather than benefit and could cause them emotionally disturbed. Working as therapist, Quentin's parents should be aware of this simple matter but just happened as the opposite. They would rather argue in front of

Quentin on his birthday over a gift that they themselves gave to Quentin. Claimed Quentin as a success because of how they raised him brilliantly, but still had judgmental attitude at the same time indicate them as narcissistic parents who worked as narcissistic therapist. Nothing special, nothing to brag.

Working as the therapist made Quentin's parents have clients from assorted groups. One of those are crazy youths in detention which is portrayed in the line below.

My mother worked with crazy teenagers in juvenile detention centers and prisons. I think that's why she never really worried about me—as long as I wasn't ritually decapitating gerbils or urinating on my own face, she figured I was a success. (Green, 2008: 86)

The line above, explained one of many reasons why Quentin's mother did not really worry about him and his well-being because she's working with kids whose emotionally and mentally abnormal condition which unlikely happen to Quentin as the proof of her great talent being therapist. She was actually misunderstood her child for doing that. A comparison must be done equally, and above is not an equivalent comparison. She did that as if she only looked at and cared with what can be seen from the surface on what Quentin's deeds and instead chose not to ask further and deeper on his feelings or his emotional state. Being good parents and good therapists require the same skills. Both support and encourage can stimulate the growth and development of a unique and autonomous

human being, but it does not determine each other. In fact, it is fair to say that the task on being good parents is more efficient because the approach the therapist used in a session is rather done theoretically than practically as in parenting.

Parenting requires involvement of both father and mother, and it is not negotiable because being parents does not merely stand in a superior level but also hold a great role that may influence the children's development. Sargent as quoted by Evelyn R. Benson and Joan Q. McDevitt (1980:241) defines role as the patterns or types of social behavior that seem to him to be appropriate in a given situation, in view of the demands and expectations of those in his group. Yet, Quentin's parents as depicted in lines below just lost their roles.

A normal mother might have said, "Hey, I notice you look like you're coming down off a meth binge and smell vaguely of algae. Were you perchance dancing with a snakebit Margo Roth Spiegelman a couple hours ago?" But no. They preferred dreams. (Green, 2008: 86)

After the SeaWorld adventure he had with Margo his friend, he arrived at home in the morning and found his mother talking about dreams they had the previous night. Instead of asking him where he had been or what happened, he felt something missing in the parents-child relationship and had a self-talk comparing his mother with others' mother.

Often we try so hard to give the best by doing something we thought so grand and exclusive, but we forgot the simple one, as simple as asking "how are

you?” or “how are you doing?” that actually matter most compared to others. A kid wanted to be taken care of through simple ways such as asking “how are you” after coming back from long journey. Here can be seen that Quentin’s parents failed to role as a parent who function as socialization agents (Newman: 1978), who should hold the role to insure open paths for communication among family members.

Being parents is not only about rituals happened at home, but also how they applied their skill outside home, the way they socialize with neighbours that can be imitated by their children, because parents are the only fundamental role player that children should get, as in line below.

Mom stood up and put her hands on Mrs. Spiegelman’s shoulders. “Debbie,” she said, “I’m so sorry. It’s a very frustrating situation.” I knew this trick. It was a psychology trick called empathetic listening. You say what the person is feeling so they feel understood. Mom does it to me all the time (Green, 2008: 101).

It happened when Margo had gone, Quentin noticed her mother doing a psychological trick to Margo’s mother. He believed that trick was being used to relieve the conversation partner feeling, in spite of observing the facts that the problem will not be solved only by the empathetic listening.

That trick reminded Quentin that his mother actually had done the same to him all the time. By applying the professional treatment, he realized that it was

not the actual care she did to her own child but rather a trick for a temporary relief. Which is to say, if the professional trick was enforced on Quentin all the time, this means his mother was related to him from superior role because she had the talents of it, and not as an equal where she should be as his parents and as a good therapist.

As stressful as it was being portrayed in the *Paper Towns* for both parents and children, Margo's disappearance and Quentin's concern on his friend's existence actually demonstrated how they undergo a number of developmental adjustments including biological, cognitive, social and most importantly emotional changes on their way of becoming adults along with age transition. Parenting effectively during the transitional teen years to next phase, as in any developmental period, requires a thorough understanding of these normative developmental changes.

Parents can benefit from an understanding that how they parent, or their parenting style, provide a basis for many healthy developmental outcomes during adolescence. Understanding the different parenting styles and their impact on the parent-children relationship may help both parties navigate the stressful stage smoothly.

As in the quotation below how it is being mentioned by Quentin's mother that Margo's disappearance has something to do with her lack of attention from her parents. Here this means that the parenting style that Margo's parents used did not work well or it was the wrong parenting style they chose.

“I don’t blame her for wanting attention,” my mom said, and then to me added, “but that doesn’t make her well-being your responsibility.” Dad scraped the carrots and onions into the skillet. “Yeah, true. Not that either of us could diagnose her without seeing her, but I suspect she’ll be home soon”. “What should I do?”. “Graduate,” my mom said. “And trust that Margo can take care of herself, for which she has shown a great talent.” (Green, 2008: 131)

The family had discussion on Margo’s disappearance and little much gave attention to the matter since Margo is Quentin’s friend, his mother indirectly justified Margo’s act that attracts attention, regarding the fact that Margo’s parents were workaholic but at the same time his father boldly reminded him that Margo’s safety was not Quentin’s responsibility he must take care of and rather asked him to graduate and trust Margo in taking care of herself and the problem she had made.

Quentin’s parents assume that Margo’s disappearance related to the lack of attention she got from the parents. Instead of convincing Quentin to remain calm, they suggested Q not to think about Margo so much despite the fact that they’re friends which was impossible for Q to just ignore his friend, not to mention that Quentin also had special feelings towards her. Charging him to just focus on himself and his school life, and not to mind on what’s going on with Margo, Quentin’s parents indirectly neglect his emotional well-being with isolation. As mentioned on the examples of neglect cited by DePanfillis (2006). Quentin’s parents denied Quentin’s ability to interact or communicate with peers outside and

inside the home. Instead they have to just watch over and look after to stay out of the problem, the parents just create another problem from within because of their impatience and lack of preservations in supervising Quentin.

#### **4.1.2 *Physical Neglect***

Physical neglect happened as failure, refusal or inability on the part of caregiver, for reasons other than poverty, to provide necessary care (DePanfilis: 2006) so as to provide care for longer than necessary (Mueller: 2011), as seen in the quotation below.

That night, I went into my room at nine o'clock to go to bed because nine o'clock was my bedtime. My mom tucked me in, told me she loved me, and I said, "See you tomorrow," and she said, "See you tomorrow," and then she turned out the lights and closed the door almost all the way (Green, 2008: 6).

Quentin's mother tucked him into his bed because it was nine o'clock and nine o'clock was his bedtime. She told him she loved him and so he said "see you tomorrow" then she left the room. This extended service neglects the fact that Quentin was entering adolescent phase and he is 18 years old. But his mother still tucked him to bed which is to say, usually and normally being done to the babies. His mother is actually neglecting the physical being of 18 years old boy. She provided excessive care by keeping that as a habit, as if he cannot function as naturally as an eighteen years old boy should be.

### 4.1.3 Educational Neglect

If in a family law context, educational neglect refers to parents' failure to provide a child's basic needs with regards to school and education, I take a deeper look at using educational neglect according to DePanfilis to analyze the issue related within the *Paper Towns*. Not to mention that actually both parents are responsible to meet any requirements regarding the education of the children.

In a like manner, Quentin was facing a problem caused by his physical deficiency, and that his mother was aware of that by enrolling him to tae kwon do, but she missed it at the progress and lead to the truancy her child had.

When my mom was trying to keep me from getting beat up in third grade, she put me in tae kwon do. I only went to like three classes, and I only learned on few things, but thing comes in handy sometimes. (Green, 2008: 143).

His mom was conscious enough that Quentin occurred to experience physical abuse when he was at third grade, as she tried to keep him from getting beaten up by having him join the tae kwon do. But it turned out he went for only three classes and learned few things only, thought that thing comes in handy sometimes.

Caring for children and showing concern and affection for children can be done in many ways, one of them is for example: educating children through an educational institution, both academic and non-academic, one of which is

Quentin's mother's deeds by involving Quentin in taekwondo. Aside from being known with such knowledge, his mother intended to increase Quentin's self-protection so he would not be bullied like the addiction of schoolchildren in general. However, the mistake of Quentin's mother was not monitoring the continuation of the durability of Quentin's education. The essence of doing something towards results is not only being audacious to start something without continuing, but it must be done continuously.

#### **4.2 The Impacts of Parental Narcissism on Quentin's Inferiority**

Pampering or neglecting may be a result of the parents' attachment history or style. Psychologist Bowlby referred to this as compulsive care-giving (as cited in Cohen, 2004). That explains why children's early experiences and their learning experiences in the former time could deeply affect their future physical, cognitive, emotional, social development and psychological attachment. Parents should optimize the early years of children's lives with mature thinking for the sake of *choosing* a wise decision, so that parents are able to ensure their children future success. It is recommended not to dwell on the past parenting attachment and to choose certain points that can be applied effectively in the effort of now parenting.

Unfortunately, not so little parents believe that children today require more care and attention. Ungar (2009) stated that parents extend childhood because the parents believe that do not evolve psychologically by themselves and require care and protection longer than children did in the past (as cited in Mueller, 2011).

These thoughts and feelings may encourage parents to extend care and protection for as much longer time than was once considered normal or necessary.

As I have discussed in the previous sub chapter 4.1 about the types of parental neglect and put some examples in accordance with certain types of neglect I have explained, I am proceeding to the next relational discussion with the previous one. In this sub chapter, the effect of each type of neglect in *Paper Towns* is being explained. Each type of parental neglect has its own effect on Quentin as major character in *Paper Towns* novel.

#### **4.2.1 Mental Problem**

The way parents interact with children has an impact on how the children get on in life. It will affect the way they process their feelings, how they do at school, how they develop physically and mentally, and will affect the children's behaviour. Neglected and pampered children in which the parents do not respond to their children's need at all can be incredibly damaging, leading them to have a low self-esteem, a lack of self-control and even difficulty in school.

In *Paper Towns*, the major character Quentin is depicted as a child of both therapist parents. He is being characterized as being obedient to the parents, shy and dull to his social-peer circles, which often made him unable to socialized properly due to his inferiority on being the child of therapist and bear with the child therapist's image he earned. It is unfortunate, since Maeder (1989) pointed out in his book that, the good effects that therapist parents have on their children are predominantly the result of their personalities and affection, not the

consequence of theoretical training. Meanwhile, what happened to Quentin was the consequence of theoretical training his parents had often done to him, as supported in the quotation below.

Mom stood up and put her hands on Mrs. Spiegelman's shoulders. "Debbie," she said, "I am so sorry. It is a very frustrating situation." I knew this trick. It was a psychology trick called empathetic listening. You say what the person is feeling so they feel understood. Mom does it to me all the time. (Green, 2008: 101)

More than that, instead of naturally acquiring the personalities and affection, what Quentin earned was adjusting with the image of being son of therapist parents, and he had to maintain the image of being well-adjusted simply because he was the child of therapist parents.

Both my parents are therapists, which means that I am really goddamned well-adjusted. So when I woke up, I had a long conversation with my mom about the cycle of life, and how death is a part of life, but a part of life I needed to be particularly concerned about at the age of nine, and I felt better. Honestly, I never worried about it much. Which is saying something because I can do some worrying. (Green, 2008: 6)

I strongly oppose the idea that Quentin stated, he could make such statement as a result of certain psychological trick that was being carried out simultaneously and as an inadequate parenting style influenced by nurture. According to the concept of nature vs. nurture (Corwin, 2010), nurture consists of everything in an

individual's environment which includes family, friends, community and any personal relationship and experiences. The inadequate nurture resulted in Quentin shaped his own belief that the psychological trick his mother often done to him supposed to make him feel good without any worries, regardless of whether the trick was a pure mother's affection or merely theoretical training. Since he realized he was supposed to be just fine, he should behave like a fine kid, too and his parents did not have to worry about Quentin's behavior because the psychological trick; empathetic listening that had done to him was supposed to make him a goddamned well-adjusted kid.

In addition, Quentin's false belief on being well-adjusted by having therapists' child hindered him to behave in a normal way when he around his peer. The false assumption that being a therapist child is automatically made the child possess a good trait obstructs Quentin development rather provoke him to be a normal kid in social context.

My heartbeat slowed. And I tried to tell myself: Margo's right. There's nothing out here to be afraid of, not in this little city on this quiet night. (Green, 2008: 45)

In the quotation above, it happened that Quentin encountered a small quarrel with Margo Spiegelman when she asked him to accompany her and to only drive her around, but Quentin was being childish and whining to her at first. According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, the meaning of well-adjusted is a person who is reasonable and has good judgment and their behavior is not difficult or

strange. On the other hand, how Quentin reacted to himself in such a situation was rather awkward. He had to convince himself repeatedly that it was okay to go out very early in the morning. It was okay to hang out in the middle of the quiet night. If he's well-adjusted, he should have just accepted or refused, without the trial of convincing himself. I identify that another effect of inadequate parenting style can result in poor self-control and insecurity. I also think it is fair enough if I say that Quentin was not really well-adjusted and there is no correlation between being children of the therapists and certainty of inheriting good traits.

Quentin surely had a habit on having monologs, which is normal but it happened longer than the normal period. I retrieved from *Quora* that there is a point where the essence of the thinking resulted in self-talk can degrade into chatter which Quentin did. The following quotation further describes Quentin's monologs.

It was the first time I thought something might be wrong, but really wrong. And I should've said something. Of course. I should have said thing after thing after thing after thing. But I only said, "May I ask why you have taken me to the Asparagus?" (Green, 2008: 54)

He narrated on his stream of consciousness and thought that something might be wrong. He knew it that he should have had a talk on that "might be wrong" thing with Margo, since the night voyage of fun only involved Margo and Quentin, so he had to ensure that the whole action was done carefully by them only, but he only asked something that technically did not even answer his own

curiosity. He became accustomed to have monologs, regardless of when the appropriate time to do that and when it was not, like when he met Gus, the security who guarded the SunTrust Building he and Margo were about to visit as presented in the quotation below.

“What’s up Q?” asked Gus. Oh we’re just scattering some dead fish about town, breaking some windows, photographing naked guys, hanging out in the skyscraper lobbies at three-fifteen in the morning, that kind of thing. “Not much,” I answered. (Green, 2008: 55)

It looks like he had trouble on expressing certain thoughts that he had, thoughts that were sometimes important to be expressed either for his own sake or others around him, but he always chose to keep silent on it and moved on to another thing which I as researcher and also as a reader think, it is inadvisable when being done. This shows another result of inadequate parenting style resulted in children encounter with problem in interactions, as the effect of indulgent and permissive parenting style.

Quentin’s circumstances itself directly or indirectly, encouraged him on having such habits by making him think he was not that worthy. The fact that Quentin was bullied during his study at high school and it began even before that, but did not urge him that he actually needed to put an act on that stuff for his own sake. I found out that Quentin lacked of self-love as for he did not acknowledge his own worth as seen in the quotation below and being soundless on something that potentially harmed him.

“And I don’t really have anyone upon whom I want to rain down my wrath,” I said, because in truth I don’t. I always felt like you had to be important to have enemies. (Green, 2008: 59)

As I reflect on the line above, Quentin insisted on telling Margo that anything that had happened to him, harmful or safe, it did not matter, because he was just a peck of dust within the galaxy. His existence was not that important, he himself was insignificant and there’s no use for him to counter the bullies Chuck had done to him. It is very clear that Quentin had a low self-esteem and self-love on himself, which result in feeling hopeless and worthless. It is being worse when he had belief that consider himself nonessential even for his own.

Quentin kept degrading himself when he was offered by Margo to give Chuck what he deserved. He was rather justified with what had been done to him and accepted the truth that he was unlucky enough as described in the quotation below.

“Hmmm,” I said. Chuck Parson was pretty horrible in all those years before. He’d been reined in. Aside from the cafeteria conveyor belt debacle, he once grabbed me outside school while I waited for the bus and twisted my arm and kept saying, “Call yourself a faggot.” This was his all purpose. (Green, 2008: 59)

Technically, Quentin’s decision to just stay still when he was being bullied and was offered help was innacurate. It cannot be denied that maybe he still had to

maintain the image of being well-adjusted as the underlying factor. But he could not just shut his eyes close when he was being harmed. I found it as a misguided coping mechanism. The truth of the matter, his inability to fight back is because he felt he had none to whom he could get back whenever he needs. If he had to do something that was out of his regular order, he needed someone to accompany him to bear the aftermath together so he was not facing it alone, as can be seen in the quotation (21) below.

“Wait, he won’t know it’s me, will he?”.  
“Wait, why do you hate him?”. “I didn’t say I hated him. I said he was a sniveling little shit.”  
(Green, 2008: 67)

Quentin thought Margo was hating Chuck since offering him to avenge Chuck, but in fact Margo just loathed Chuck, no hard feelings, but what’s fair must be enforced she thought. When she proposed to him about the idea of reprisal, he was unsure whether to accept or not. He was in doubt and afraid that later on Chuck found out it was Quentin’s deed and Chuck would counter back. He asked Margo again to be convinced that it was really okay to do that. Not only on the matter of facing Chuck, his anxiety and apprehension on something that did not happen went wilder and wilder by the time. The quotation below showed his overgrown apprehension.

“Fine, but SeaWorld Incorporated, or whatever send a letter to Duke University saying that miscreant Quentin Jacobsen broke into their facility at four-thirty in the morning with a wild-eyed lass at his side, Duke University will be mad. Also, my parents will be mad. (Green, 2008: 70)

Before Margo and Quentin departed from his home, Margo told him everything that was indeed in need to be done, and so they set off. In the middle of their voyage, he gave his vague objection on something that they had agreed before. Surely, something was wrong with Quentin. During the course, whenever one task was done and about to move to the next one, Quentin always questioned himself whether he should do that or not. Continuing my previous conclusion on the effect of inadequate parenting styles by Quentin’s parents, I assume that Quentin suffered from certain uncontrollable anxiety, since he kept anxious about every single thing and unable to stick to his initial decision and belief. If he was really incapable to do things, he should have done that in the very beginning by refusing Margo’s invitation on having a night voyage of vengeance. He kept changing his thought since the very first chapter of the story and not be able to believe in himself, and at the same time his change also could not be said as a development, he did not need to develop in such a way. His extreme personal change made him unable to concentrate on being more present. I found it whenever he had doubts about what his previous thought and rather jump to the new-found thought, he went nowhere but in his head only. In spite of him being futile, he was later on, again, willingly to do that he was

in doubt before. By all means, not without the mistaken belief of “well-adjusted” in which his mother unknowingly preached it through her psychological trick, as presented in the quotation below.

My parents generally believed that I was the most well-adjusted and no-likely-to-break-into-SeaWorld person on the planet, since my psychological well-being was a proof of their professional talents. (Green, 2008: 80)

His persistence on sticking to the mistaken belief Quentin had, which I have to say often lead him to draw invalid conclusions from his perspective. The mistaken belief reflects the presence of the creative power of Quentin. As the basic concepts in Adler theory discuss, the creative self is one of them. Implying the concept of creative self on Quentin’s doing signified that the responsibility on Quentin’s personality is being placed into his own hands. In fact, Quentin actions in this novel cannot be said that he is responsible for himself, he never attempted to show himself as a person of his own, he tends to blame Margo whenever he finds the condition irregular for him.

#### **4.2.2 Emotional Problem**

Due to inadequate nurturing to the child which leads to negligence and pampering, the impacts resulted from that include emotional problem. Emotional impacts that are being perceived are more severe and have long-lasting consequences than any other impacts of different neglect form such as physical

neglect which is easier to identify. Emotional impacts of neglect could be short term too, some of them are fear, isolation, and an inability to trust which can lead to lifelong emotional and psychological problems such as low self-esteem.

In *Paper Towns* Quentin is depicted to have long unrequited love story with Margo since nine years old, but never got a chance and gut to confess because Quentin really is not blessed with such traits. Quentin and Margo are just simply nextdoor neighbor, and not close enough with each other. Quentin was eighteen, and they were reunited in the night of the voyage when Margo came to his window and invited him. That was the second time he spent his time with Margo since nine years ago which obviously made him lose words to express how his feelings were, as explained in the quotation below.

As I drove, Margo explained Parts Two and Three to me. "That's quite brilliant," I said, even though inside I was bursting with a shimmering nervousness. (Green, 2008: 39)

Despite the fact that Quentin was a grown up shy boy, his inability to compromise with the feeling that he had for too long toward Margo is actually not good. It indicates that he is unable to bond with his own feeling and emotion, which also can be concluded he will not with others too. Especially, about the consequences in which he supposed to make an excuse if his parents found out he used the car without permission. He should have been aware and mindful at the

first place before he agreed and departed with Margo but he did not, as seen in the quotation below.

I still didn't relish the thought of explaining to my mom how and why her car went missing in the small hours of a school night. (Green, 2008: 72)

Raised as a home boy with a theoretical therapist parents made him had a problem to manage the feelings he had and emotions he developed inside. His action based on what's wrong and what's right as being instructed in the arrangement that his parents had, actually neglecting how his emotional condition. The stern discipline that his parents applied to only focus with school and study and school and study and demand blind well-adjusted behavior made Quentin grew up as dull and silent boy who spent his time playing video game in his room on his own, and I saw it as individualist and introvert rather than shy person. His parents indirectly shaped him to not built emotional relationship to other people by limiting his space, as contained in the quotation below.

I could barely even hear her; the only thing happening was the relief shivering out of my skin. This raw pleasure was worth all the worry that preceded it. (Green, 2008: 77)

As presented in the quotation above in how he thrilled simply because he never experienced that kind of feeling before, which caused by the restricted

parents he had. Contagious with the excitement he had with Margo which sort of brought him to a new world and created a new version of him, Quentin continued his doing by fabricating his prom being, from he opposed to prom and suddenly being enthusiast to attend it. As being told in the quotation below when he lied merely for the granted permission to use the minivan.

“Can I take the minivan?” I asked. “Sure, why?”. “Decided go to prom,” I answered hurriedly. The lie occurred to me as I told it. It was so easy to lie to them that I found myself wondering why I’d never much done it before that night with Margo. (Green, 2008: 164)

Lived in his own private world which caused by rigid and dogmatic style his parents created, made Quentin lacked in social interest. I conclude that Quentin as neglected and pampered child that possessed emotional problem as a consequence. Like what happened in Quentin according to quotations and explanations above, I found him difficult in bonding with his peers or his surrounding. Moreover, he did not even understand his own emotions, even less with the others. It was a bit tough for him to regulate his own emotions or forming and maintaining a relationship with others, even for Margo which he likes for such a long time in which he was willing to do something that he had never done it before but still felt inferior within himself.

His feeling of inferiority limited his ability to feel remorse or empathy, which may mean that he could hurt others without feeling his actions were wrong, as resulted by neglectful parenting style he got.

#### **4.2.3 Social Problem**

As I have mentioned in the previous sub-chapter above that neglected and pampered child have emotional problem concerning in the difficulty of build the emotional bonds to others. The continuation emotional problems that happened resulted in difficulties to interact with peers and other adults.

In *Paper Towns*, Quentin depicted not to have so much enthusiasm like a teenager in his age, his own bff (Best Friend Forever) named Ben for example, who always passionate in socializing, interacting, and wanting to have new acquaintances as Ben always asked almost every girl in the school as his prom date without further doubt, simply because there's nothing wrong and harmful in socializing. However, Quentin is otherwise in which he detested every single thing in relation to the prom, as in the quotation below.

“It's not just that I don't like prom. I also don't like people who like prom,” I explained.  
(Green, 2008: 12)

That conversation happened during the morning ride to school with her mom when she suggested Quentin join prom, and a partner to be asked with, but he rejected it at the first place and respond to it like the quotation above. His refusal

went along with the circumstances that he had no partner to go with and his feeling of inferiority as a result of lack of self-love. Quentin had a problem at controlling his emotions, which caused him to have an exaggerated feeling of inferiority as seen he often times consider himself unworthy and not confident enough to do something that is actually normal to be done.

His disinterested in prom night even created a bit of tensions between him and his another best friend, Radar, who decided to attend the prom as quoted in the quotation below.

“So you’re going to prom,” I repeated.  
“Sorry,” he said without looking up. It is well known fact that that I was opposed to prom.  
(Green, 2008: 16)

It is a well-known fact that Quentin opposed to the idea of prom itself, as written above, but both his best friends were maniac on that. Besides his lack of social interest, according to Adler’s theory, Quentin’s neurotic already set him to set his goal too high, conscious or not. Also, he enjoyed living in his own world that caused by the custom he adhered at the house as I explained at the previous sub chapters. These characteristics follow inevitably from a lack of social interest caused him to set his own boundaries with his outer environment. He felt right and his choice was top right, while those who in the opposite would face bad their ugly decision, as seen in the quotation below.

Absolutely nothing about any of it appealed to me—not slow dancing, not fast dancing, or the dressed and definitely not the rented tuxedo. (Green, 2008: 16)

He further seemed that the prom which requires the participants to rent a tuxedo as excellent way to contract some hideous disease. It is clear, he indirectly addressed that his choice is the greatest on being not too amused with the idea of prom. He felt better than the other people by made that decision. As a researcher I valued that as his coping mechanism of his inferiority he had, rather than purely disinterest. As categorized by Baumrind (1967) and Maccoby (1983), Quentin's development into such is the result of the demandingness parenting behavior by Quentin's parents, in which they extend to control him, his behavior and being insensitive with Quentin's emotional needs. Quentin isolated himself with the society in which he was not used to. The result of wrong parenting styles become worse as seen in the quotation below.

I always hung around school for extra hour during band practice, because to leave before Ben and Radar meant enduring unbearable humiliation of being lone senior on the bus. (Green, 2008: 92)

His social skills getting poorer, he even found it eerie to leave school by himself. As a kid of authoritarian parents it is expected if Quentin always anxious and insecure, but afraid of being humiliated on the bus simply because he was a lone senior which did nothing wrong because bus is public transportation and

every single human being has right on riding that is just too much. He is a total failure definition of well-adjusted.

#### **4.2.4 Behavioral Problem**

It is undeniable truth that children behavior can be determined by parenting styles and the environment. Certain parenting styles could cause the child suffer from particular behavioral problems throughout their life, especially neglected child.

Behaviorist consider this as a “continuous schedule of reinforcement” as stated by Kaplan (1985). Meanwhile, Capron (2004) believed negative results would be present after one or two years of pampering. This repeated exposure to pampering can result in children adopting the “pampered life style”. The lifestyle reflects an attitude of expecting special treatment.

In *Paper Towns*, Quentin was fitted to both neglected and pampered kid. He is a grown up home boy, obedient kid, a little bit spoiled child who find difficulties dealing with the problem he had and voices in his own head. His difficulties in dealing with his conflicts were motivated by few factors, one of which was inadequate parenting styles. His inability to adjust his feeling have an impact on disability in behavior. Moreover, as I explained before, his deficiencies inevitably lead him to feel inferior even more immense. As I saw that with individual psychology theory, people normally possess a feeling of inferiority and will set a final goal. However, in Quentin’s case, as I observed while his character developed, he did not set a goal for his own self in regard to compensate his inferiority feelings and unable to communicate his actual baggage with Margo,

not to mention that he already had crush on her for a long period of time as proven in the quotation below.

I smiled to Margo, even though I knew she could not see me. (Green, 2008: 14)

He saw Margo in the hallway, she was next to her locker while he was just watching her from a far. He smiled at her even though he knew that she probably would not notice him, yet he did. In my opinion, despite of his feelings he should have been able to communicate properly. Here is showing that the effect of inadequate parenting styles which caused Quentin to lack of social interest, in an indirect way that alienate him from some people and became stiff at social interactions. Furthermore, it was not the first or second time for Quentin quietly watched Margo from afar, which I consider this as serious problem and need to be solved as seen in the quotation below.

Ben shooked his head, because he had seen me see her a thousand times, and he was used to it. (Green, 2008: 14)

His friend Ben had been witnessing him seeing Margo from a distant for an endless time of the history and getting used to it, not to mention that Ben understand his friend, Quentin, possessed low self-esteem and unhappy

disposition when it comes to revealing his genuine desire, as the effect of misguided parenting styles.

Adlerian theory that I used is based on the premise that all behavior has a purpose, as cited by Grunwald and McAbee (1999). In accordance with the parenting style Quentin's parents used, with the primary reason to exteriorize the sense of their significance and belonging to Quentin. Whereas, those behaviors often extend extra care for him in one aspect that already fulfilled in a proper amount, however, neglect in another aspect which totally lack of support and care. As it happened when Quentin was bullied by Chuck during schools, the quotation below showed Quentin's confusion in the reason why Chuck had not given him and his friends any disturbance for quite long time, when he actually done nothing when Chuck bullied him.

Chuck hadn't given us any trouble in a couple years—someone in the cool kid land laid down the edict that we were to be left alone. So it was a little unusual for him even to talk to us.  
(Green, 2008: 17)

Spoiled children like Quentin used to always be overprotected by parents, which resulted in inability to take care his own self because he always overprotected and guarded by his parents at home. As Mueller said (2011), overprotective parents overestimate dangers and attempt to protect children from harm. However, logically thinking, what kind of harm could possibly happen

when the parents and the kid are just stay home together. Here I explain that Quentin's parents failed at holding the role of parents as a protector of care, as divided by Newman (1978: p. 190-195) because Quentin had been in danger for a long period but they remain uninformed. As happened in the quotation below, where he told that the bullying had happened since he was in freshman year.

The period was almost over, so Ben and I got up and put our trays onto the conveyer belt. The very same one that Chuck Parson had thrown me onto freshman year, sending me into terriffying netherworld of Winter Park's dishwashing corps. (Green, 2008: 21)

Overprotectiveness as a part of inadequate parenting style contrived him to developed fear and uneasy feeling when he was out of the radar. Quentin grew up to be a timid and helpless child when facing a threat or problem. He had been bullied since few years ago, but remained still because the fear and anxiety he had if he confronted Chuck back things will get worse. Yet, the truth he remained silent on the bullying was more likely based on his inability to fight back, because he already thought of himself unimportant and as an unimportant which also unworthy person he should have just accept everything that happened to him.

During the night of voyage he had with Margo, she was the captain, she owned the plan she got the route while Quentin became the chauffeur. While Margo explained the next destination, Quentin was so mad at her as seen in the quotation below.

“Don’t be pissed at me,” I said. “I just had a guy point a freaking shotgun at me for helping you, so don’t be pissed at me.” (Green, 2008: 43)

He thought that Margo was complaining to him, that explained why he upset and tell her like that, but in truth she did not mad at him at all. It was just pure explanation session. Understanding the psychological being of homebody Quentin who rarely go outside which resulted in his unstable emotion is make sense. Quentin had too much to worry about. It will ruin the “well-adjusted” image of him if the parents found out, but also at the same time he wanted to spend the time with his lover, Margo. More than that, the discontinuity between his feeling, his thought and his behavior fitted to the definition of psychologically unhealthy individuals, in which he developed exaggerated feelings of inferiority without any social interest but rather personal gain for himself, as stated by Adler in Jarvis (2004). More than that, he developed into such narcissistic person which feel in need in correcting other people mistake without being asked, as happened in the quotation below, in the conversation between him and Margo.

“But she would always make these little comments,” Margo continued. “I’d loan you these shorts but I don’t think they’d fit right on you.” Or, ‘You’re so spunky. I love how you just make guys fall in love with your personality.’ Constantly undermining me. I don’t think she ever said anything that wasn’t an attempt at undermiration.”

“Undermining.”

“Thank you, Annoying McMasterGrammician.”

“Grammarians,” I said. (Green, 2008: 50)

Referring to a bit narcissism Quentin showed in the quotation above is revealing another preceding effect caused by the pampering his parents done to him. From the over-indulgence and over-permissiveness Quentin’s parents applied in their parenting, it constructed strongest correlation to narcissism. In accordance with Capron (2004) study, as cited by Mueller (2011, p. 40) which resulted in, overpermissiveness can lead to narcissism by exaggerating ones decision making abilities which also can lead to entitlement, showing off, and manipulating or exploiting others.

Furthermore, along with being neglected by his parents who failed to meet some of his needs, emotional needs and physical in particular, pushed him further to become a homebody who like to spend time alone, inside the house, in his own room which later developed his disinterest into anything that might require lots of energy and would exhaust him as quoted in the quotation below.

I, however, did not like to run. Or, for that matter, engage in any kind of physical exertion.  
(Green, 2008: 56)

It reflects a lot the effect of inadequate parenting style, Quentin found anything that engage in any kind of physical exertion is unappealing which actually make the indication stronger on he developing the social anxiety disorder (SAD), as can also be seen in the previous quotation that he was afraid of being

humiliated by others simply because he ride the school bus alone and fear of being scrutinised (World Health Organization 1992; American Psychiatric Association 2013). Particularly mentioned in the quotation that Quentin dislike any kind of physical exertion, supported the idea of the SAD sufferer that find most things that involve being observed by others are difficult. I explain that it is not possible if someone do run exercise by himself or done it in his bedroom, even in an indoor smaller exercising place like gym, will still share place with few other people.

Continuing the discussion that involve others is, in making decision. As Quentin agreed to accompany Margo to have a night voyage around the town he had decided, but in fact in the middle of the way he was unsure with his decision and instead he was refusing to comply Margo's request to go to Sea World as seen in the quotation below. Quentin insisted her not to break into Sea World and pushed her away though Margo had already guarantee his safetiness.

“We can't break into Sea World,” I said, and then I pulled over into an empty furniture store parking lot and turned off the car. I pushed her away.

“We can't break into Sea World,” I repeated.  
(Green, 2008: 68)

More than he insisted to reject Margo's plea, I find it more important to focus on Quentin pushed Margo away. Separate from his unstable thinking and emotion that always make him feel anxious and unsure about anything that

happened around him, how he expressed the rejection he wanted to show is considered inadequate. The pushing was considered unnecessary to be done, when in truth Quentin can reject only by telling her his reason of disapproval. Quentin's act addressed the other result of inadequate parenting style, as I refer to Baumrind typology of parenting styles in sub-chapter 2.2.5 that children who raised with improper parenting style is potent to develop maladaptive behavior problem, as being done by Quentin in the quotation above.

Quentin's behavior problem went further as can be seen in the quotation below, he seems to confront Margo again for the umpteenth time. He pissed and shouted at her over his unacceptance when Margo claimed she had done everything for him, and he didn't acknowledge that as a truth.

“After everything YOU did for ME?” I almost shouted. She wanted confident? I was getting confident. (Green, 2008: 69)

Margo's offer to ask Quentin in accompanying her in the night trip is actually to help Quentin develop into a normal teenager at his age. As a caring neighbor and friend, she watched him from a far that he always being bullied and sort of things yet as the time goes by Quentin still remained the same, unbothered to even try to save himself. So there were Margo, knocked his window, asked him for a night trip in the middle of the night, trying to save himself. Quentin did not appreciate Margo for how it was supposed to be, he took her for granted and his

way of coping with his inferiority and anxiety made him demand others to understand and recognize that it is normal to misdeveloped and malfunction, when actually that condition could be improved if only Quentin had the will to accept the truth. It gives more vivid explanation on his unhealthy development of exaggerated feeling on inferiority, as I recite Adler's theory which displayed in a figure 2.1 in sub-chapter 2.2.3, Quentin's behavior escorted him to his dimly perceived final goal, since he use his innate striving force to get a personal gain which is becoming arrogant and always feel right than the others.

As he grew and developed, one of the biggest failure from the inadequate parenting styles is reflected in the quotation below, in which Quentin lied to his parents when he decided to look for Margo with his friends though his parents warned him at the first place not to bother and focus on his study.

The moment Mom got home from work on Friday, I told her that I was going to a concert with Radar and then proceeded to drive out to rural Seminole Country to see Collier Farms. (Green, 2008: 209)

Back again to Quentin testimony on the quotation above in which his mother always practice the psychology trick she gained on being a therapist, which I think it actually entailed lying to manipulate his emotional states and behavior. It was later associated with Quentin's late dishonesty and psychosocial maladjustment in adulthood, as happened in quotation above. Parents strongly believe in the

importance of instilling the value of honesty in their children from a very young age (Engels et al., 2006; Bureau and Mageau, 2014), in any kind of ways possible to create a stronger bonding within family members as in the quotation. Paradoxically, parents also often lie to their children to manipulate their emotions and behaviors, a practice which is referred to in the literature as parenting by lying (Heyman et al., 2009) as I explained before.

To have a healthy and happy children is to be a healthy and happy parents toward them. Many ways possible to create the environment desired are being held as I put those data above as an example which include neglecting and pampering. The compatibility in the usage of neglect and pamper in Quentin's *Paper Towns* concludes the over development of maladaptive behavior of children, supported by unable to control inferiority feelings as in Adler's individual psychology, Quentin were sent way further of being well-adjusted children.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the conclusion and suggestion from this study are presented. The conclusion contains the main points which cover the whole idea from the previous chapters. Some suggestions are also provided for the readers who want to conduct such similar research in the future.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From this study, it can be concluded that parents who pamper are often well intentioned parents and intend to do everything they can to create a happy and comfortable life for their children as how Quentin's parent intended to. The parents are devoted and really care about the children, but their philosophies are too child-centered and imposing behavior restrictions on their children. Some parents pamper children with the best intentions without having any awareness of the harmful and negative effects it has on the children. Quentin's parents approaches of parenting are depicted through acts of *overpermissiveness*, *overdomineering*, *overprotective* and *over nurturing*.

While this research shows that Quentin as the child do not benefit from overpermissiveness, overdomineering, overprotective and over nurturing, on the contrary, he experienced difficulty *cognitively*, *behaviorally*, *socially* and *psychologically*. Pampered children have trouble coping with life and cooperating

with others. Preventing pampering is ideal. Parents who parent effectively from the beginning can avoid pampering altogether. They have several important roles in the life of their children (Newman, 1978). Unfortunately, most parents do not realize they pamper their children until they experience the negative effects from the pampering. Once parents become aware of pampering they can adopt certain parenting style and transition from ineffective to effective parenting.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, I would like to give some suggestions. Firstly, it is important for the readers to learn more about parenting style and the importance of it. Everyone is going to be parents for their future children and most important thing to always put in mind that, being parents is not the only center of attention for the children and to set a clear boundaries is a must so that parents and children could respect and appreciate each other adequately. Secondly, future researcher could help determine the reasons why parents continue to pamper children and how to be more aware of children inferiority. Other future research could also focus on effective methods to educate parents about the value on finding the right parenting style.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Summary of Paper Towns

The story begins with a prologue of the story that takes place nine years before the events of the novel. Nine years old Quentin ‘Q’ Jacobsen with his nine years old adorable little friend Margo Roth Spiegelman which he adores so much find a dead man in a park when they bike. This experience is susceptible for Quentin and Margo, and forges a vaguely implied but long lasting bond between them until they reach adolescence.

Stating what Q says that every human being is graced with one miracle in their lifetime. His miracle is living next door to Margo Roth Spiegelman. He has spent a lifetime obsessing over her, though their friendship has cooled over the years. At the start of the novel, they are in their final weeks of high school and when the popular margo shows up at Q’s window just before midnight one night—which she has not done since they were nine years old—Q’s life is thrown into a complicated whirlwind of adventure, doubt, trust, and self-discovery.

After an eventful night with Margo, Q is hoping that their relationship take a new turn and he eagerly anticipates seeing her at school. When he discovers that Margo is nowhere to be found, however and later, when it turns out that Margo has officially disappeared. Q’ perception of Margo becomes entangled with the clues and plots he must follow to try and track her down. Along with his best friends, Radar and Ben, as well as Margo’s best friend, Lacey, Q must navigate the monarchic world of high school while juggling prom, popularity, “paper towns” and the disappearance of a close friend. Through poetry, literature, music and sound advice, Q must boldly beat a path to Margo, not knowing who—or what—he will find in the oricess.

*Paper Towns* deals with the struggle to find human connection. It focuses on the ways people reach out to others, and the vital importance of seeing other people, not as one wants to see them, but as they are. Through Q’s search for his

childhood friend, this struggle for understanding and connection is also revealed. In the end, Q must assess who he is himself—as well as his perceptions of those he thinks he knows well—to make the right decision in relation to love, loss and leaving home.

## APPENDIX 2

### Author's Biography

An accomplished young adult author, John Green has won numerous accolades for his six novels—*Looking for Alaska*, *An Abundance of Katherines*, *Let It Snow: Three Holiday Romances* (with Maureen Johnson and Lauren Myracle), *Paper Towns*, *Will Grayson*, *Will Grayson* and *The Fault in Our Stars*—and his short stories.

His debut novel, *Looking for Alaska*, was awarded the American Literary Association's annual Michael L. Printz award; *An Abundance of Katherines* was runner-up for the same award and a finalist for Los Angeles Times Book Prize. Green's third book, *Paper Towns*, debuted at number five on the New York Times bestseller in 2008 and was later awarded 2009 Edgar Award for Best Young Adult Novel and the Corine Literature Prize in 2010. Published in 2010, *Will Grayson*, *Will Grayson* is the result of collaboration with Green's friend and fellow young adult author, David Levithan. The novel was a runner-up both for Stonewall Book Award, for excellence in LGBT in children's and young adult fiction, and the Odyssey Award for excellence in Audiobook Production. Green's most recent publication, *The Fault in Our Stars*, was number 1 on the New York Times Bestseller list in 2012 and was released as a major motion film in June 2014.

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana on August 24th, 1977, John Green spent his childhood in Orlando, Florida. He attended Indian Springs School in Indian Springs Village, Alabama, which served as the basis for Culver Creek Preparatory School in *Looking for Alaska*. He graduated from Kenyon College in 2000 with degrees English and Religious Studies. Post-college, Green intended to become an Episcopal priest. He spent several months working with hospitalized children as a student chaplain in Chicago. It was during this time that he decided to become a writer; he later published *The Fault in Our Stars*, which deals with adolescents with life-threatening illnesses.

Besides writing, Green works on other projects, mainly through online videos. In 2007, Green and his brother Hank started Brotherhood 2.0, a yearlong project in which two brothers agreed to cease all forms of communication except video blogs. Using a Youtube channel, “VlogBrothers”, they posted video to each other on alternating days. Although intended to be a year long and fairly private affair, the channel spawned a following of people around their world calling themselves “Nerdfighters”. In 2013, the channel reached 1 million subscribers. Through the years since 2007, “Nerdfighteria” has followed the lead of John and Hank Green to give charity, create and follow educational YouTube channels, and celebrate the VlogBrother motto “DFTBA”, or “Don’t Forget To Be Awesome”.

## APPENDIX 3A

### Instrument 1

No.	Data	Chapter/ Page/ Line	Answer Number
1.	Both my parents are therapists, which means that I am really goddamned well adjusted.	1/6/1	2
2.	That night, I went into my room at nine o'clock to go to bed because nine o'clock was my bedtime. My mom tucked me in, told me she loved me, and I said, "See you tomorrow," and she said, "See you tomorrow," and then she turned out the lights and closed the door almost all the way.	1/6/1	1
3.	"Well, there is no harm in just going with a friend. I'm sure you could ask Cassie Hiney."	1/11/1	1
4.	"It's not just that I don't like prom. I also don't like people who like prom," I explained.	1/12/1	2
5.	I smiled to Margo, even though I knew she couldn't see me.	1/13/12	2
6.	"Bro, you should just hit that. Forget about Jase. God, that is one candy-coated honeybunny."	1/14/1	2

7.	Ben shook his head, because he had seen me see her a thousand times, and he was used to it.	3/14/7	<b>2</b>
8.	“So you’re going to prom,” I repeated. “Sorry,” he said without looking up. It is a well known fact that I was opposed to prom.	1/16/1	<b>2</b>
9.	Absolutely nothing about any of it appealed to me—not slow dancing, not fast dancing, not the dresses, and definitely not the rented tuxedo.	1/16/3	<b>2</b>
10.	Chuck hadn’t given us any serious trouble in a couple years—someone in cool kid land laid down the edict that we were to be left alone. So it was a little unusual for him even talk to us.	1/17/1	<b>2</b>
11.	The period was almost over, so Ben and I got up and put our trays onto the conveyer belt. The very same one that Chuck Parson had thrown me onto freshman year, sending me into the terrifying netherworld of Winter Park’s dishwashing corps.	1/21/1	<b>2</b>
12.	They asked me about school. They asked me about prom. They told me about their days dealing with people who had been raised less brilliantly. They went to watch TV. I went to my room to check my email.	1/23/4	<b>1</b>
13.	“Tom,” she said to my dad, “I told you he would get his hopes up.” “Oh, don’t blame me,” my dad said.	1/27/2	<b>1</b>

	<p>“You’re just sublimating your own frustration with my income.”</p> <p>“Isn’t that a snap analysis a tad passive-aggressive?” my mother asked. “Aren’t rhetorical accusations of passive aggression inherently passive-aggressive?” my dad responded, and they went on like that for a while.</p>		
14.	<p>And so I went. I slid out the window, and we ran along the side of my house, heads down, until we opened the doors of the minivan. Margo whispered not to close the door—too much noise—so with the doors open, I put it in neutral, pushed off the cement with my foot.</p>	1/29/1	<b>2</b>
15.	<p>As I drove, Margo explained Parts Two and Three to me. “That’s quite brilliant,” I said, even though inside I was bursting with a shimmering nervousness.</p>	1/39/1	<b>2</b>
16.	<p>I found myself feeling slightly bad for Jason.</p>	1/41/2	<b>2</b>
17.	<p>“Don’t be pissed at me,” I said. “I just had a guy point a freaking shotgun at me for helping you, so don’t be pissed at me.”</p>	1/43/1	<b>2</b>
18.	<p>There’s nothing out here to be afraid of, not in this little city on this quiet night.</p>	1/45/5	<b>2</b>
19.	<p>“I don’t think she ever said anything that wasn’t an attempt at undermining.”</p> <p>“Undermining.”</p> <p>“Thank you, Annoying</p>	1/50/5	<b>2</b>

	<p>McMasterGrammician.”</p> <p>“Grammarians,” I said.</p>		
20.	<p>It was 2:49 in the morning. I had never, in my entire life, felt less tired.</p>	1/52/1	<b>2</b>
21.	<p>It was the first time I thought something might be wrong, but really wrong. And I should’ve said something. Of course. I should have said thing after thing after thing after thing. But I only said, “May I ask why you have taken me to the Asparagus?”</p>	1/54/5	<b>2</b>
22.	<p>“What’s up Q?” asked Gus.</p> <p><i>Oh, we’re just scattering some dead fish about town, breaking some windows, photographing naked guys, hanging out in the skyscraper lobbies at three-fifteen in the morning, that kind of thing.</i></p> <p>“Not much,” I answered.</p>	1/55/1	<b>2</b>
23.	<p>I, however, did not like to run. Or, for that matter, engage in any kind of physical exertion.</p>	1/56/3	<b>2</b>
24.	<p>“And I don’t really have anyone upon whom I want to rain down my wrath,” I said, because in truth I don’t. I always felt like you had to be important to have enemies.</p>	1/59/2	<b>2</b>
25.	<p>“Hmm,” I said. Chuck Parson was pretty horrible in all those years before he’d been reined in. Aside from the cafeteria conveyor belt debacle, he once grabbed me</p>	1/59/2	<b>2</b>

	outside school while I waited for the bus and twisted my arm and kept saying, “Call yourself a faggot.” That was his all purpose.....		
26.	“Wait, he won’t know it’s me, will he?”	1/61/1	<b>2</b>
27.	“Wait, why do you hate him?” “I didn’t say I hated him. I said he was a sniveling little shit.”	1/67/1	<b>2</b>
28.	“We can’t break into SeaWorld,” I said, and then I pulled over into an empty furniture store parking lot and turned off the car. I pushed her away. “We can’t break into SeaWorld,” I repeated.	1/68/1	<b>2</b>
29.	“I mean, God. Grow some nuts.”	1/69/5	<b>2</b>
30.	“After everything YOU did for ME?” I almost shouted. She wanted confident? I was getting confident.	1/69/2	<b>2</b>
31.	“Fine, but when SeaWorld, Incorporated, or whatever sends a lette to Duke University saying that miscreant Quentin Jacobsen broke into their facility at four-thirty in the morning with a wild-eyed lass at his side, Duke University will be mad. Also, my parents will be mad.”	1/70/3	<b>2</b>
32.	I still didn’t relish the thought of explaining to my mom how and why her car went missing in the small hours of a school night.	1/72/3	<b>2</b>
33.	I could barely even hear her; the only thing happening was the relief shivering	1/77/4	<b>2</b>

	out of my skin. This raw pleasure was worth all the worry that preceded it.		
34.	My parents generally believed that I was the most well-adjusted and not-likely-to-break-into-SeaWorld person on the planet, since my psychological well-being was proof of their professional talents.	1/80/7	<b>2</b>
35.	My mother worked with crazy teenagers in juvenile detention centers and prisons. I think that's why she never really worried about me—as long as I wasn't ritually decapitating gerbils or urinating on my own face, she figured I was a success.	2/86/4	<b>1</b>
36.	A normal mother might have said, "Hey, I notice you look like you're coming down off a meth binge and smell vaguely of algae. Were you perchance dancing with a snakebit Margo Roth Spiegelman a couple hours ago?" But no. They preferred dreams.	2/86/1	<b>1</b>
37.	I always hung around school for the extra hour during band practice, because to leave before Ben and Radar meant enduring the unbearable humiliation of being the lone senior on the bus.	2/92/1	<b>2</b>
38.	Mom stood up and put her hands on Mrs. Spiegelman's shoulders. "Debbie," she said, "I'm so sorry. It's a very frustrating situation." I knew this trick. It was a psychology trick called empathic listening.	2/101/2	<b>1</b>

	You say what the person is feeling so they feel understood. Mom does it to me all the time.		
39.	<p>“I don’t blame her for wanting attention,” my mom said, and then to me added, “but that doesn’t make her well-being your responsibility.” Dad scraped the carrots and onions into the skillet. “Yeah, true. Not that either of us could diagnose her without seeing her, but I suspect she’ll be home soon.”</p> <p>“What should I do?”</p> <p>“Graduate,” my mom said. “And trust that Margo can take of herself, for which she has shown a great talent.</p>	2/131/3	<b>1</b>
40.	<p>“When my mom was trying to keep me from getting beat up in third grade, she put me in tae kwon do. I only went to like three classes, and I only learned onething, but thing comes in handy sometimes....”</p>	27/143/2	<b>1</b>
41.	<p>“Can I take the minivan?” I asked.</p> <p>“Sure, why?”</p> <p>“Decided to go to prom,” I answered hurriedly. The lie occurred to me as I told it.</p> <p>It was so easy to lie to them that I found myself wondering why I’d never much done it before that night with Margo.</p>		<b>2</b>
43.	<p>“Well,” my dad said, “he was a bully. And his behavior was deplorable.” This was</p>	1/198/1	<b>1</b>

	<p>typical of my parents: in their minds, no one was just asshole. There was always something wrong with people other than just sucking: they had socialization disorders, or borderline personality syndrome, or whatever.</p>		
44.	<p>The moment Mom got home from work on Friday, I told her that I was going to a concert with Radar and then proceeded to drive out to rural Seminole County to see Collier Farms.</p>	1/209/1	<b>2</b>

## APPENDIX 3B

### Instrument 2

No	Types of Parental Neglect	Page/Line	Data	Description	Explanation
1	Emotional Neglect	11/1	“Well, there is no harm in just going with a friend. I’m sure you could ask Cassie Hiney.”	Quentin’s mother suggest him to ask his friend named Cassie Hiney to go to prom with him, and she believe there’s nothing wrong in going to the prom with someone who is not having special relationship with him.	As if Quentin’s mother knows what’s right for Quentin, she keeps suggesting him to go to prom with any alternatives she offered when in fact she knows that Quentin denies the idea of prom itself at the first place (Green 11:2008). The persistent nurturing as in Quentin’s mother doing which has been done with consciousness is inadequate with Quentin’s needs as a child, would be marked as an inattention act to the child’s needs for emotional support, affection and attention (DePanfilis, 14:2006).

		23/4	<p>They asked me about school. They asked me about prom. They told me about their days dealing with people who had been raised less brilliantly. They went to watch TV. I went to my room to check my email.</p>	<p>The regular home-after-work routine of Quentin's family is described in the line. It started with the parents asked about school, prom and told Quentin about their days dealing with people who had been raised not as lucky as him, they continued watch TV and ended with Quentin went to his room.</p>	<p>The question answer habit is probably done by Quentin's parents with the objective to engage a stronger bond between parents-children relationship, but the thin line between simply caring and overcaring to child's errands navigate them to immersing themselves deeper to child's interests, activities and accomplishments. According to Psychalive, the parents that refuse to recognize that their child is separate from them is indicated as narcissistic parents. Further explanation can be continued by the line <i>they told me about their days dealing with people who had been raised less brilliantly</i>, which indirectly refers to their accomplishment in how proud they are in raising Quentin brilliantly compared the others.</p>
		27/2	<p>"Tom," she said to my</p>	<p>They were arguing over</p>	<p>It is not a new thing and not just a rumor,</p>

			<p>dad, “I told you he would get his hopes ” “Oh, don’t blame me,” my dad said. “You’re just sublimating your own frustration with my income.” “Isn’t that a snap analysis a tad passive-aggressive?” my mother asked. “Aren’t rethorical accusations of passive aggression inherently passive-aggressive?” my dad responded, and they went on like that for a while.</p>	<p>Quentin’s birthday present they gave to him, at first his mother was just remind his father that giving Quentin a car key as a birthday present would get Quentin’s hopes up, but then his father take it the other way and instead he felt like Quentin’s mother is quarelling over father’s income. The quarelling last for a moment in front of Quentin.</p>	<p>that fighting in front of children bring more damage rather than benefit and could cause them emotionally disturbed. Working as therapist, Quentin’s parents should be aware of this simple matter but just happened as the opposite. They’d rather argue in front of Quentin in his birthday over a gift that they themselves gave to Quentin. Neglecting how his feelings could be witnessing that, forget to acknowledge the reality that it has to be their kid’s special day. Claiming Quentin as a success because of how they raised him brilliantly, but still having judgmental attitude at the same time indicate them as narcissistic parents who worked as narcissistic therapist. Nothing special, nothing to brag.</p>
		80/7	My parents generally	Working as therapist, made	The presumption that therapist is all-

			<p>believed that I was the most well-adjusted and not-likely-to-break-into-SeaWorld person on the planet, since my psychological well-being was proof of their professional talents.</p>	<p>Quentin's parent tend to believe that their kid is as fine as a dime. Quentin was raised as the child of therapist which of course there is no therapist that will do wrong parenting in raising their kids, that's also what Quentin's parents believe that he is the most well-adjusted and won't do any social deviation such as breaking into SeaWorld, because Quentin's psychological state is the great warrant of their professional talents.</p>	<p>knowing and with no flaws person, who is able to stabilize the mental and emotional condition of someone which is to say is able to influence other well being aspects such as behavior makes Quentin's parents think that they are like that too. Applying healing techniques that Quentin's parents used to do as therapists continuously made them think that what they did in treating Quentin was more than adequate and effective. In short, theysee only what they want to see, they do only what they want to do, instead of taking farther look if switching side is enabled. Quentin's parents belief through their way on set Quentin up is rather inadequate than being affectionate, as parents.</p>
		86/4	<p>My mother worked with crazy teenagers in</p>	<p>One of many other reasons why Quentin's mother</p>	<p>His mother only look and care what can be seen from the surface, what Quentin's doing</p>

			<p>juvenile detention centers and prisons. I think that's why she never really worried about me—as long as I wasn't ritually decapitating gerbils or urinating on my own face, she figured I was a success.</p>	<p>didn't really worried about him and his well-being because she's working with kids whose emotionally and mentally abnormal which unlikely happen to Quentin as the proof of her great talent being therapist.</p>	<p>and not asking further and deeper on his feelings or his emotional state. Being a good parents and good therapists are requiring the same skills, both supporting and encouraging the growth and development of a unique and autonomous human being, but it does not determine each other. In fact, it is fair to say that the task on being good parents is more formidable because the approach the therapist used in a session is rather done theoretically than practically as in parenting.</p>
		86/1	<p>A normal mother might have said, "Hey, I notice you look like you're coming down off a meth binge and smell vaguely of algae. Were you perchance dancing with a snakebit</p>	<p>After the SeaWorld adventure he had with Margo his friend, he arrived at home in the morning and found his mother talking about dreams they had last night instead of asking him where has he been or what</p>	<p>Often we try so hard to give the best by doing something we thought so grand and exclusive, but we forgot the simple one that actually matter most compare others. A kid wanted to be taken care of through simple way such as asking "how are you" after coming back from long journey. Here can be seen that Quentin's parents are failed to role</p>

			<p>Margo Roth Spiegelman a couple hours ago?" But no. They preferred dreams.</p>	<p>happened, he felt something off in the parents-child relationship and had a self-talk compared his mother with normal mother.</p>	<p>as a parent who function as socialization agents (Newman: 1978), who hold the role to insure open paths for communication among family members.</p>
		101/2	<p>Mom stood up and put her hands on Mrs. Spiegelman's shoulders. "Debbie," she said, "I'm so sorry. It's a very frustrating situation." I knew this trick. It was a psychology trick called empathetic listening. You say what the person is feeling so they feel understood. Mom does it to me all</p>	<p>At the moment when his friend gone, Quentin noticed her mother was doing a psychology trick to his friend's mother, he believed that trick was being used to relieved the conversation partner feeling, in spite of observing the facts that the problem won't be solved only by the empathetic listening.</p>	<p>By applying the professional treatment consequently, he actually realized it is not the actual care she did for her own child but rather a trick for temporary relief. Which is to say, if the professional trick is applied to Quentin all the time it means his mother related to him from superior role because she has the talents of it, and not as an equal where she should be as his parents and as a good therapist.</p>

			the time.		
		131/3	<p>“I don’t blame her for wanting attention,” my mom said, and then to me added, “but that doesn’t make her well-being your responsibility.” Dad scraped the carrots and onions into the skillet. “Yeah, true. Not that either of us could diagnose her without seeing her, but I suspect she’ll be home soon.”</p> <p>“What should I do?”</p> <p>“Graduate,” my mom said. “And trust that</p>	<p>The family had discussion on Margo’s disappearance and little much give attention to the matter since Margo is Quentin’s friend, his mother indirectly justified Margo’s act as wanting attention, regarding the fact that Margo’s parents are workaholic but on the same time his father boldly remind him that Margo’s safety isn’t Quentin’s responsibility he must take care of and rather asked him to graduate and trust Margo in take care herself and the problem she has made.</p>	<p>Quentin’s parents assume that Margo disappearance is relating to the no attention she got from the parents, and instead of convince Quentin to remain calm they suggest Q not to think about Margo so much despite the fact that they’re friends which is impossible for Q to just ignore his friend, not to mention that Quentin also has special feelings towards her. Charging him to just focus on himself and his school life, and not to mind on what’s going on with Margo, Quentin’s parents is indirectly neglect his emotional wellbeing with isolation. As mentioned on the examples of neglect cited by DePanfillis (2006). Quentin’s parents are denying Quentin’s ability to interact or communicate with peers outside and inside the home. Instead watc over and look after to</p>

			Margo can take care of herself, for which she has shown a great talent.”		stay out of the problem, the parents just create another problem from within because of their impatient and lack of preservation in supervising Quentin.
		80/7	My parents generally believed that I was the most well-adjusted and not-likely-to-break-into-SeaWorld person on the planet, since my psychological well-being was proof of their professional talents.	Quentin was raised as the child of therapist which of course there is no therapist that will do wrong parenting in raising their kids, that’s also what Quentin’s parents believe that he is the most well-adjusted and won’t do any social deviation such as breaking into SeaWorld, because Quentin’s psychological state is the great warrant of their professional talents	The presumption that therapist is all-knowing and with no flaws person, who is able to stabilize the mental and emotional condition of someone which is to say is able to influence other well being aspects such as behavior makes Quentin's parents think that they are like that too. Applying healing techniques that Quentin's parents used to do as therapists continuously made them think that what they did in treating Quentin was more than adequate and effective. In short, they see only what they want to see, they do only what they want to do, instead of taking farther look if switching side is enabled. Quentin’s parents belief through their way

					on set Quentin up is rather inadequate than being affectionate, as parents.
2.	Physical Neglect	6/1	That night, I went into my room at nine o'clock to go to bed because nine o'clock was my bedtime. My mom tucked me in, told me she loved me, and I said, "See you tomorrow," and she said, "See you tomorrow," and then she turned out the lights and closed the door almost all the way.	Quentin's mother was tucked him into his bed because it was nine o'clock and nine o'clock was his bedtime, she told him she loved him and so did he said "see you tomorrow" then she left the room.	Neglecting the fact that Quentin is entering adolescent phase and he is 18 years old, his mother still tucking him to bed which is to say, usually and normally being done to the babies. His mother is actually neglecting the physical being of 18 years old boy. She provides excess care by keep doing that as a habit, as if he cannot functioning as well as an eighteen years old boy should be.
3.		143/2	"When my mom was trying to keep me from getting beat up in third	His mom was aware that Quentin occurred to had physically abused since	Caring for children and showing concern and affection for children can be done in many ways, one of them is for example: educating

	Educational Neglect		grade, she put me in tae kwon do. I only went to like three classes, and I only learned on few things, but thing comes in handy sometimes.”	third grade, as she tried to kept him from getting beat up by put him in tae kwon do. But it turned out he was went for only three classes and learned few things only, thought that thing comes in handy sometimes.	children through an educational institution, both academic and non-academic, one of which is Quentin’s mother doing by including Quentin in taekwondo. Aside from being known with such knowledge, his mother intended to increase Quentin's self-protection so he would not be bullied like the addiction of schoolchildren in general. However, the mistake of Quentin’s mother is not monitoring the continuation of the durability of Quentin's education. The essence of doing something towards results is not only being audacious to start something without continuing, but it must be done continuously.
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## APPENDIX 3C

### Instrument 3

o	Aspect of The Parental Neglect Effect	Data	Page/ Line	Description
1.	Mental	Both my parents are therapists, which means that I am really goddamned well adjusted.	6/1	He tends to believe that he is really goddamned well adjusted because his parents are therapist and act like the son of therapist for the sake to maintain an image of therapist's child, but in fact such a mislead thought that he had is a result of psychological trick that has been done to him by his mother whenever she felt necessary—as in the data instrument one, number thirty eight (38) which means almost every time. It is undeniably wrong act that has been done by the therapist mother of Quentin, referring to Maeder (1989) in his <i>Children of Psychiatrists and other Psychotherapists</i> : “It is harder to be a good parent than to be a good therapist. The good effects that

				<p>therapist parents have on their children are predominantly the result of their personalities and affection, not the consequence of theoretical training.” It can be seen clearly the treatment that Quentin’s mother provide is purely another practice of her professional talent, nor her pure affection as a mother.</p>
		<p>There’s nothing out here to be afraid of, not in this little city on this quiet night.</p>	<p>45/5</p>	<p>It happened that Quentin encountered small quarrel with Margo Spiegelman when she asked him to accompany her and to only drive her around, but Quentin was being childish and whining to her at first. According to <i>Cambridge Dictionary</i>, the meaning of well-adjusted is a person who is reasonable and has good judgment and their behavior is not difficult or strange. On the other hand, how Quentin react to himself given such situation is rather odd and awkward. He had to convince himself repeatedly that it is okay to go out very early in the morning, it is okay to hanging out in the middle of the quiet night. If he’s well-adjusted, he should’ve just accepted or refused, without the trial of convince himself. I conclude another effect of inadequate parenting style can result in poor self-control and appear insecure. I also think it is fair enough if I say that Quentin is not really well-adjusted and there is no correlation</p>

			between being children of therapist and certainty of inherit good traits because being children of therapist.
	<p>It was the first time I thought something might be wrong, but really wrong.</p> <p>And I should've said something. Of course. I should have said thing after thing after thing after thing. But I only said, "May I ask why you have taken me to the Asparagus?"</p>	54/5	<p>He narrated on his own mind and thought that something might be wrong. He knew it that he should've have a talk on that "might be wrong" thing with Margo, since the night voyage of fun only involved Margo and Quentin, so he had to ensure the whole action is done carefully by them only, but he only asked something that technically doesn't even answer his own curiosity. He became accustomed to had one-self conversation, neglecting when is appropriate time to do that and when it is not.</p>
	<p>"What's up Q?" asked Gus.</p> <p><i>Oh, we're just scattering some dead fish about town breaking some windows, photographing naked guys, hanging out in the skyscraper lobbies at three-</i></p>	55/1	<p>It looks like he had trouble on expressing certain thoughts that he had, thoughts that sometimes important to be expressed either for his own sake or others around him, but he always choose to keep silent on it and move on to another thing which I as researcher and also as a reader think, it is inadvisable when being done. This shows another result of inedaquate parenting style resulted in children encounter problem in interactions, as the effect of indulgent and</p>

		<p><i>fifteen in the morning, that kind of thing.</i></p> <p>“Not much,” I answered.</p>		<p>permissive parenting style.</p>
		<p>“And I don’t really have anyone upon whom I want to rain down my wrath,” I said, because in truth I don’t. I always felt like you had to be imporant to have enemies.</p>	<p>59/2</p>	<p>Quentin insisted on telling Margo that anything that has happened to him, harmful or safe, it doesn’t matter, because he is just a spec of dust within the galaxy. His existence is not that important, he himself is insignificant and there’s no use for him to counter the bullies Chuck had been done to him. It is very clear that Quentin has low self-esteem and self-love on himself, which resulting in the long run feeling hopeless and worthless. It is being worse when he has belief that consider himself is nonessential even for his own.</p>
		<p>“Hmm,” I said. Chuck Parson was pretty horrible in all those years before. He’d beenn reined in. Aside from the cafeteria conveyor belt debacle, he once grabbed me outside</p>	<p>59/2</p>	<p>Technically, Quentin’s decision to just stay still when he was being bullied and was offered help is innacurate. It cannot be denied that maybe he still has to maintain the image of being well adjusted is the underlying factor—well-adjusted—but he cannot just shut his eyes close when he is being harmed. I found it as a misguided coping mechanism. The truth of the matter, his inability to fight back is because he felt he has none that is gonna get his back</p>

		school while I waited for the bus and twisted my arm and kept saying, "Call yourself a faggot." That was his all purpose		whenever he needs.
		"Wait, he won't know it's me, will he?"	61/1	The truth of the matter, his Quentin's inability to fight back is because he felt he has none that is gonna get his back whenever he needs. If he has to do something that is out of his regular order, he need someone to accompany him to bear the aftermath together so he is not facing it alone
		"Wait, why do you hate him?" "I didn't say I hated him. I said he was a sniveling little shit."	67/1	Quentin thought Margo was hating Chuck since she offered him to avenge Chuck, but in fact Margo just loathe toward Chuck, no hard feelings, but what's fair must be enforced she thought. When she proposed to him about the idea of reprisal, he is unsure whether to accept or not. He was in doubt and afraid that later on Chuck found out it was Quentin's doing and Chuck would counter back. He asked Margo again in need to be convinced that it is really okay to do that.  Not only on the matter of facing Chuck, his anxiety and apprehension on something that hasn't happened went wilder and

				wilder by the time.
		<p>“Fine, but SeaWorld, Incorporated, or whatever send a letter to Duke University saying that miscreant Quentin Jacobsen broke into their facility at four-thirty in the morning with a wild-eyed lass at his side, Duke University will be mad. Also, my parents will be mad.”</p>	70/3	<p>Before Margo and Quentin departed from his home, Margo told him everything that was indeed in need to be done, and so they set off. In the middle of their voyage, he gave his vague objection on something that they’ve agreed before. Surely, something is wrong with Quentin. During the course, whenever one task was done and about to move to the next one, Quentin always questioning himself whether he should do that or not. Continuing my previous conclusion on the effect of inadequate parenting styles by Quentin’s parents, Quentin is suffer from certain uncontrollable anxiety, since he kept anxious about every single thing and unable to stick to his initial decision and belief. If he was really incapable to do things, he should’ve done that in the very beginning by refusing Margo’s invitation on having a night voyage of vengeance. He keeps changing his thought since the very first chapter of the story and not</p>

				<p>be able to believe in himself, and at the same time his change also could not be able to be said as a development, he doesn't need to develop in such way. His overdosing personal change made him unable to concentrate on being more present. I found it whenever he doubt what his previous thought and rather jump to the new-found thought, he went nowhere but in his head only. In spite of him being futile, he later on, again, willingly to do that he was in doubt before.</p>
		<p>My parents generally believed that I was the most well-adjusted and not-likely-to-break-into-SeaWorld person on the planet, since my psychological well-being was proof of their professional talents.</p>	80/7	<p>His persistence on sticking to the mistaken belief, which I have to say often lead him to draw invalid conclusions from his perspective. The mistaken belief conclusions, reflect the presence of the creative power of Quentin. As be thought out in the basic concepts in Adler theory, the creative self is one of them. Implying the concept of creative self on Quentin's doing signified that the responsibility on Quentin's personality is being placed into his own hands. In fact, Quentin actions in this novel cannot be said that he is responsible for himself, he never attempted to show himself as a person of his own, he tend to blame Margo whenever he find the condition is irregular for him.</p>

		<p>I still didn't relish the thought of explaining to my mom how and why her car went missing in the small hours of a school night.</p>	<p>72/3</p>	<p>He forget to pay attention on the consequences in which he supposed to make an excuse if his parents found out he used the car without permission. He should've been aware and mindful at the first place before he agreed and departed with Margo but he didn't. Raised as a home boy with a theoretical therapist parents made him had a problem to manage the feelings he had and emotions he developed inside. His action based on what's wrong and what's right as being instructed in the arrangement that his parents had, neglecting how actually his emotional condition.</p>
		<p>I could barely even hear her; the only thing happening was the relief shivering out of my skin. This raw pleasure was worth all the worry that preceded it.</p>	<p>77/4</p>	<p>The stern discipline that his parents used to only focus with school and study and school and study and demand blind well-adjusted behavior made Quentin grew up as dull and silent boy who spend his time playing video game in his room on his own, and I seen it as individualist and introvert rather than shy person. His parents indirectly shaped him to not built emotional relationship to other people by limiting his space. how he thrilled simply because he never experienced that kind of feeling before, which caused by the restricted parents he had.</p>

		<p>“Can I take the minivan?” I asked. “Sure, why?” “Decided go to prom,” I answered hurriedly. The lie occurred to me as I told it. It was so easy to lie to them that I found myself wondering why I’d never much done it before that night with Margo.</p>	164/1	<p>Contagious with the excitement he had with Margo which sort of bring him to a new world and create new version of him, Quentin continued his doing by fabricating his prom being, from he opposed to prom he suddenly being enthusiast to attend it. Lived in his own private world which caused by rigid and dogmatic style his parents created made Quentin lacked in social interest. I conclude that Quentin as neglected and pampered child has emotional problem as a consequences. Like what happened in Quentin according to quotations and explanations above, I found him difficult in bonding with his peers or his surrounding. Moreover, he doesn’t even understand his own emotions, even less with the others. It is a bit tough for him to regulate his own emotions or forming and maintaining relationship with others, even for Margo which he likes for such a long time in which he was willingly to do something that he had never done it before but still feel inferior within himself. His feeling of inferiority limited his ability to feel remorse or empathy, which may mean that he could hurt others without feeling his actions were wrong, as resulted by neglectful parenting style he got.</p>
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3.	Social	<p>“It’s not just that I don’t like prom. I also don’t like people who like prom,” I explained.</p>	12/1	<p>In <i>Paper Towns</i>, Quentin depicted not to have so much enthusiasm like teenager in his age, his own bff (Best Friend Forever) named Ben for example, who always passionate in socializing and interacting and also wanting to have new acquaintances as Ben always asked almost every girl in the school as his prom date without further doubt, simply because there’s nothing wrong and harmful in socializing. However, Quentin is otherwise, in which he detest every single thing in relation to prom. That conversation happened during morning ride to school with her mom when she suggested Quentin to join prom, and a partner to be asked with, but he rejected it at the first place and respond it like the quotation above. His refusal goes along with the circumstances that he doesn’t have the partner to go with and his feeling of inferiority as a result of lack of self-love. Quentin had a problem at controlling his emotions which caused him to have an exaggerated feelings of inferiority as seen he often times consider himself unworthy and not confident enough to do something that is actually normal to be done.</p>
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		<p>“So you’re going to prom,” I repeated. “Sorry,” he said without looking up. It is a well known fact that I was opposed to prom.</p>	16/1	<p>His disinterested in prom night even created a bit of tensions between him and his another best friend, Radar, who decided to attend the prom. It is a well-known fact that Quentin opposed to the idea of prom itself, as written above, but both his best friends were maniac on that. Besides his lack of social interest, according to Adler’s theory, Quentin’s neurotic already set him to set his goal too high, conscious or not. Also, he enjoyed living in his own world which caused by the custom he adhered at house as I explained at the previous sub chapters. These characteristics follow inevitably from a lack of social interest caused him to set his own boundaries with his outer environment.</p>
		<p>Absolutely nothing about any of it appealed to me—not slow dancing, not fast dancing, not the dresses and definitely not the rented tuxedo.</p>	16/3	<p>He further seemed that the prom which require the participants to rent tuxedo as excellent way to contract some hideous disease. It’s clearly he indirectly adressed that his choice is the greatest on being not too amused with the idea of prom. He feels better than the other people by made that decision. As a researcher I saw that more as his coping mechanism of his inferiority he had, rather than purely disinterest. As categorized by Baumrind (1967) and Maccoby (1983), Quentin’s development into such is the result of the</p>

				<p>demandingness parenting behavior by Quentin's parents, in which they extend to control him, his behavior and insensitive with Quentin's emotional needs.</p>
		<p>I always hung around school for the extra hour during band practice, because to leave before Ben and Radar meant enduring the unbearable humiliation of being the lone senior on the bus.</p>	<p>92/1</p>	<p>Quentin's keep isolating himself with society in which he's not used to. The result of wrong parenting styles become worst when he dependent to his friends existence. His social skills getting poorer, he even find it eerie to leave school by himself. As a kid of authoritarian parents it is expected if Quentin always anxious and insecure, but afraid of being humiliated on the bus simply because he is a lone senior which done nothing wrong because bus is a public transportation and every single human being has right on riding that is just too much. He is a total failure definition of well-adjusted.</p>

4	Behavior	I smiled to Margo, even though I knew she could not see me.	13/12	He saw Margo in the hallway, she was next to her locker while he was just watching her from a far. He smiled at her even though he knew that she probably would not notice him, yet he did. In my opinion, despite of his feelings he should've been able to communicate properly. Here is showing that the effect of inadequate parenting styles which caused Quentin to lack of social interest, in a roundabout way alienated him from some people and stiff at social interactions.
Ben shook his head, because he had seen me see her a thousand times, and he was used to it.		14/7	Furthermore, it was not the first or second time for Quentin quietly watch Margo from afar, which I consider this is serious problem and need to be solved. His friend Ben had been witnessing him seeing Margo from a distant for and endless time of the history and getting used to it, not to mention that Ben understand his friend, Quentin, possessed low self-esteem and unhappy disposition when it comes to revealing his genuine desire, as the effect of misguided parenting styles.	

		<p>Chuck hadn't given us any serious trouble in a couple years—someone in a cool kid land laid down the edict that we were to be left alone. So it was a little unusual for him even to talk to us.</p>	17/1	<p>Adlerian theory that I used is based on the premise that all behavior has a purpose, as cited by Grunwald and McAbee (1999). In accordance with the parenting style Quentin's parents used, with the primary reason to exteriorize the sense of their significance and belonging to Quentin. Whereas, those behaviors often extend extra care for him in one aspect that already fulfilled in a proper amount, however, neglect in another aspect which totally lack of support and care. As happened when Quentin was bullied by Chuck during schools. Spoiled children like Quentin used to always be overprotected by parents, which resulted in unable to take care of his own self because he always overprotected and guarded by his parents at home. As Mueller said (2011), overprotective parents overestimate dangers and attempt to protect children from harm. However, logically thinking, what kind of harm could possibly will happen when the parents and the kid are just stay home together.</p>
		<p>The period was almost over, so Ben and I got up and put our trays onto the conveyor belt. The very</p>	21/1	<p>Here I explain that Quentin's parents failed at holding the role of parents as a protector of care, as divided by Newman (1978: p. 190-195) because Quentin had been in danger for a long period but they remain uninformed. Overprotectiveness as a part of inadequate</p>

		<p>same one that Chuck Parson had thrown me onto freshman year, sending me into terrifying netherworld of winter Park's dishwashing corps.</p>		<p>parenting style contrived him to developed fear and uneasy feeling when he was out of the radar. Quentin grew up to be a timid and helpless child when facing a threat or problem. He has been bullied since few years ago, but remain still because the fear and axiety he has if he confronted Chuck back things will get worse. Yet, the truth even though he stay silent on the bullying Chuck still did he harm, in fact it is more likely based on his inability to fight back, because he already think of himself unimportant and as an unimportant people he should've just accept everything that happened to him.</p>
		<p>"Don't be pissed at me," I said. "I just had a guy point a freaking shotgun at me for helping you, so don't be pissed at me."</p>	43/1	<p>During the night of voyage he had with Margo, she was the captain, she own the plan she got the route while Quentin is the chauffer. While Margo explain the next destination, Quentin was so mad at her and being impatient. He thought that Margo was complaning to him, that explains why he upset and tell her like that, but in truth she didn't mad at him at all. It was just pure explanation session. Understanding the psychological being of homebody Quentin who rarely go outside which resulted in his unstable emotion is make sense. Quentin had too much to worry about. It will ruin the "well-adjusted" image of him if the parents found out, but also at the same</p>

			time he wanted to spend the time with his lover, Margo. More than that, the discontinuity between his feeling, his thought and his behavior fitted to the definition of psychologically unhealthy individuals, in which he developed exaggerated feelings of inferiority without any social interest but rather personal gain for himself, as stated by Adler in Jarvis (2004).
	<p>“I don’t think she ever said anything that wasn’t an attempt at undermining.”</p> <p>“Undermining.”</p> <p>“Thank you, Annoying McMasterGrrammician.”</p> <p>“Grammarians,” I said.</p>	50/5	<p>Worse, Quentin developed into such narcissistic person which feel in need in correcting other people mistake without being asked. Referring to a bit narcissism Quentin showed in the quotation above is revealing another preceding effect caused by the pampering his parents done to him. From the over-indulgence and over-permissiveness Quentin’s parents applied, show the strongest correlation to narcissism. In accordance with Capron (2004) study, as cited by Mueller (2011, p. 40) which resulted in, overpermissiveness can lead to narcissism by exaggerating ones decision making abilities which also can lead to entitlement, showing off, and manipulating or exploiting others.</p>
	I, however, did not like to run. Or, for that matter,	56/3	Along with being neglected by his parents who failed to meet some of his needs, emotional needs and physical in particular, pushed him

		engage in any kind of physical exertion.		<p>further to become a homebody who like to spend time alone, inside the house, in his own room which later developed his disinterest into anything that might require lots of energy and would exhaust him. It reflects a lot the effect of inadequate parenting style, Quentin's find anything that engage in any kind of physical exertion is unappealing which actually make the indication stronger on he developing the social anxiety disorder (SAD), he was afraid of being humiliated by others simply because he ride the school bus alone and fear of being scrutinised (World Health Organization 1992; American Psychiatric Association 2013). Particularly mentioned in the data, that Quentin dislike any kind of physical exertion, support the idea of the SAD sufferer find most things that involve being observed by others are difficult. I explain that it is not possible if someone running an exercise by himself or done it in his bedroom, even in an indoor smaller exercising place like gym, will still share place with few other people.</p>
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		<p>“We can’t break into Sea World,” I said, and then I pulled over into an empty furniture store parking lot and turned off the car. I pushed her away. “We can’t break into SeaWorld,” I repeated.</p>	68/1	<p>Continuing the discussion that involve others is, in making decision. As Quentin agreed to accompany Margo to have a night voyage around the town, he has decided, but in fact in the middle of the way he was unsure with his decision and instead he was refusing to Margo’s request to go to Sea World</p>
		<p>“After everything YOU did for ME?” I almost shouted. She wanted confident? I was getting confident.</p>	69/5	<p>Quentin’s behavior problem went further, he seems to confront Margo again for the umpteenth time. He pissed and shout at her over his unacceptance when Margo claimed she had done everything for him, and he didn’t acknowledge that as a truth. Margo’s offer to ask Quentin accompany her in the night trip is actually to help Quentin being the Quentin supposed to be. As a caring neighbor and friend, she watched him from a far that he always being bullied and sort of things yet as the time goes by Quentin still remained the same, unbothered to even try to save himself. So there were Margo, knocked his window, asked him for a night trip in the middle of the</p>

				<p>night, trying to save himself. Quentin's did not appreciate Margo for how it was supposed to be, he took her for granted and worse how he cope with his inferiority, anxiety and stuff made him demand others to understand and recognize that it is normal to not healthily and normally function, when actually that condition could be improved if only Quentin has the will to accept the truth. It gives more vivid explanation on his unhealthy developmet of exaggerated feeling on inferiority, as I recite Adler's theory which displayed in a figure 2.1 in sub-chapter 2.2.3, Quentin's behavior escort him to his dimly perceived final goal, since he use his innate striving force to get a personal gain which is feeling more than others.</p>
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		<p>The moment Mom got home from work on Friday, I told her that I was going to a concert with Radar and then proceeded to drive out to rural Seminole Country to see Collier Farms.</p>	<p>209/1</p>	<p>As he keeps growing and develop, one of the biggest failure from the inadequate parenting styles is reflected , in which Quentin lied to his parents when he decided to look for Margo with his friends though his parents warned him at the first place not to bother and focus on his study. Back again to Quentin testimony on quotation (10) in which his mother always practice the psychology trick she gained on being a therapist, which I think it actually entails lying to manipulate his emotional states and behavior, it is later associated with Quentin’s late dishonesty and psychosocial maladjustment in adulthood. Parents strongly believe in the importance of instilling the value of honesty in their children from a very young age (Engels et al., 2006; Bureau and Mageau, 2014), in any kind of ways possible to create a stronger bonding within family members as in quotation (12). Paradoxically, parents also often lie to their children to manipulate their emotions and behaviors, a practice which is referred to in the literature as parenting by lying (Heyman et al., 2009) as I explained Quentin’s parent improper habit.</p>
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